Queens Street
Charlotte Square
George Street
Princes Street
North Loch
Earthen Bridge
Canal Street
Lawn Market
High Street
Canongate
Grass Market
Cowgate
Castle
Castle-hill
West Church
Tron Kirk
Tolbooth
Parliament Square
Register Office
Bridewell
Burying Ground
Calton Hill
Leith Walk
Waterloo Place
George's Square
Meadows or Hope Park
A New Plan of Edinburgh City & Suburbs
M'Laren Sculpt
Engd for Brown's Guide to Edinr.

88506

A NEW

HISTORY

OF

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH:

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH A

DESCRIPTION

OF ALL

THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

EMBELLISHED WITH

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

THE FOURTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

Edinburgh:

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1800.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE obvious utility of the NEW GUIDE *to the City of* EDINBURGH, and the care used in compiling it, to exclude every thing unimportant, and to exhibit within the shortest compass possible, every thing requisite to direct the curiosity of the stranger, or even the citizen; have hitherto secured to it a very favourable reception with the Public.

In this New Edition, earnestly called for, the *Editor* has corrected some few mistakes, has added several additional facts, relative to changes which have taken place since the last edition was printed; and has likewise enlarged it by the insertion of an

ACCOUNT OF THE ENVIRONS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH,

which seemed to be wanted for the farther information of the stranger; and which, he hopes, will be generally acceptable.

He therefore presents this improved edition to the Public, with the hope, that it will prove neither unacceptable, nor unuseful.

A

GUIDE

TO THE

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

GENERAL HISTORY.

THE origin of the name of this city, like that of most others, is very uncertain. Some imagine it to be derived from Eth, a supposed king of the Picts. Others from Edwin, a Saxon Prince of Northumberland, who over-ran the whole or greatest part of the territories of the Picts, about the year 617: while others chose to derive it from two Gælic words, *Dun Edin*, signifying the face of a hill. The name *Edinburgh* itself, however, seems to have been unknown in the time of the Romans. The most ancient title by which we find this city distinguished, is that of *Castelh Mynyd Agned*; which, in the English language, signifies "the fortress of the hill of St Agnes." Afterwards it was named *Castrum Puellarum*. The ages in which

these names were given, cannot now be exactly ascertained.

The Romans, during the time they held the dominion of part of this island, divided their possessions into six provinces. The most northerly of these was called *Valentia*, which comprehended all the space between the walls of Adrian and Severus; *i. e.* between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, on the north, and the Tyne and the Solway, on the south; and the site of Edinburgh is on the very outskirts of that province.

The castle is certainly very ancient. Upon the defeat of Egfrid, king of Northumberland in 685, it fell into the hands of the Picts. The Saxon kings of Northumberland reconquered it in the ninth century; and it was retained by their successors till the year 956, when it was given up to Indulphus king of Scotland. In 1093 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the usurper Donald Bane. Whether this city was at that time founded or not, is uncertain. Most probably it was; for as protection from violence was necessary in those barbarous ages, the castle of Edinburgh could not fail of being an inducement to many people to settle in its neighbourhood; and thus the city would gradually be founded and increase. In 1128, King David I. founded the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, for certain canons regular, and granted them a charter, in which he styled the town *Burgo meo de Edwinsburg*, "my borough of Edinburgh." By the same charter, he granted these canons 40 shillings yearly out of the town revenues, and likewise 48 shillings more from

the same, in case of the failure of certain duties payable from the king's revenue; and likewise one half of the tallow, lard, and hides, of all the beasts killed in Edinburgh.

In 1174, the castle of Edinburgh was surrendered to Henry II. of England, in order to purchase the liberty of King William I. who had been defeated and taken prisoner by the English. But when William had recovered his liberty, he entered into an alliance with Henry, and married his cousin Ermengarde, upon which the castle was restored as part of the queen's dower.

In 1215, this city was first distinguished by having a parliament and provincial synod held in it.—In 1296, the castle was besieged and taken by Edward I. of England; but was recovered in 1313 by Thomas Randolf, Earl of Moray, who was afterwards regent of Scotland during the minority of King David II. At last King Robert destroyed this fortress, as well as all others in Scotland, lest they should afford shelter to the English in any of their after incursions into Scotland. It lay in ruins for a considerable number of years, but was afterwards rebuilt by Edward III. of England, who placed a strong garrison in it.

In 1341, it was reduced by the following stratagem. A man, pretending to be an English merchant, came to the governor, and told him that he had on board his ship in the Forth some wine, beer, biscuits, &c. which he would sell him on very reasonable terms. A bargain being made, he promised to deliver the goods next morning at a very reason-

able rate; but at the time appointed, twelve men, disguised in the habit of sailors, entered the castle with the goods and supposed merchant; and having instantly killed the porter and centinels, Sir William Douglas, on a pre-concerted signal, rushed in with a band of armed men, and quickly made himself master of the place, after having cut most of the garrison in pieces.

The year 1437 is remarkable for the execution of the Earl of Athol and his accomplices, who had a concern in the murder of James I. The crime, it must be owned, was execrable, but the punishment was altogether shocking to humanity. For three days successively the assassins were tortured by putting on their heads iron crowns heated red hot, dislocating their joints, pinching their flesh with red hot pincers, and carrying them in that dreadful situation through the streets upon hurdles. At last an end was put to their sufferings, by cutting them up alive, and sending the parts of their mangled bodies to the principal towns of the kingdom.

About the end of the 14th century, it was customary to consider Edinburgh as the capital of the kingdom. The town of Leith, with its harbour and mills, had been bestowed upon it by Robert I. in 1329; and his grandson, John Earl of Carrick, who afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Robert III. conferred upon all the burgesses the singular privilege of building houses in the castle, upon the sole condition that they should be persons of good fame; which we must undoubtedly consi-

der as a proof that the number of these burgesses was at that time very small. In 1461, a very considerable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England, when in a state of Exile: viz. that its inhabitants should have liberty to trade to all the English Ports on the same terms with the city of London. This extraordinary privilege was bestowed in consequence of the kindness with which that king was treated in a visit to the Scotish monarch at Edinburgh: but as Henry was never restored, his gratitude was never attended with any benefit to this city. From this time, however, its privileges continued to be increasing from various causes. In 1482, the citizens had an opportunity of liberating king James from the oppression of his nobles, by whom he had been imprisoned in the castle. On this account, the provost was, by that monarch, made hereditary high sheriff within the city, an office which he still continues to enjoy. The council at the same time were invested with the power of making laws and statutes for the government of the city: and the trades, as a testimony of the royal gratitude for their loyalty, received the banner known by the name of the *Blue Banket*; an ensign formerly capable of producing great commotions, but which has not now been displayed for many years past. However, it still exists, and the convener of the trades has the charge of keeping it.

It was not long after the discovery of America, that the venereal disease, said to have been imported from that country, made its way to Edinburgh.

As early as 1497, only five years after the voyage of Columbus, we find it looked upon as a most dreadful plague; and the unhappy persons affected with it, were separated as effectually as possible from society. The place of their exile was Inch-keith, a small island near the middle of the Forth, which, small as it is, has a spring of fresh water, and now affords pasture to some sheep.

By the overthrow of James IV. at the battle of Flowden, the city of Edinburgh was overwhelmed with grief and confusion, that monarch having been attended in his unfortunate expedition by the Earl of Angus, then provost, with the rest of the magistrates, and a number of the principal inhabitants, most of whom perished in the battle. After this disaster, the inhabitants being alarmed for the safety of their city, it was enacted, that every fourth man should keep watch at night; the fortifications of the town were renewed, the wall being also extended in such a manner as to inclose the grass-market, and the field on which Heriot's Hospital, the Grey Friar's Church, and Charity Work-house, stand. On the east side it was made to inclose the ground on which now stand the College, Infirmary, and High School; after which, turning to the north, it met the old wall at the Netherbow-port. After this alarm was over, the inhabitants were gradually relieved from the trouble of watching at night, and a certain number of militia appointed to prevent disturbances, who continue to this day, and are known by the name of the *Town-Guard*. Before these new inclosures, most of the principal people lived in the

Cowgate, without the wall, and the burying-place was situated where the Parliament Close now is. In our days of peace, when no alarm of an enemy is at all probable, the greater part of the walls, with all the gates, have been taken down, and the city laid quite open, in order to afford more ready passage to the great concourse of people with whom the streets are daily filled. But at the period we speak of, not only were the inhabitants much less numerous, by reason of the small extent of their city, but it was depopulated by a dreadful plague; so that, to stop if possible the progress of the infection, all houses and shops were shut for fourteen days, and some, where infected persons had died, were pulled down altogether.

In 1504, the tract of ground called the Burrough Muir, was totally overgrown with wood, though now it affords not the smallest vestige of having been in such a state. So great was the quantity at that time, however, that it was enacted by the town-council, that whoever inclined to purchase as much wood as was sufficient to make a new front for their house, might extend it seven feet into the street. Thus the city was in a short time filled with houses of wood instead of stone; by which, besides the inconvenience of having the street narrowed fourteen feet, and the beauty of the whole entirely marred, it became much more liable to accidents by fire; but almost all these are now pulled down; and, in doing this, a singular taste in the masonry which supported them, is said to have been discovered.

In 1542, a war with England having commenced, through the treachery of Cardinal Beaton, an English fleet of 200 sail entered the Forth, and having landed their forces, quickly made themselves masters of the towns of Leith and Edinburgh. They next attacked the castle, but were repulsed from it with loss; and by this they were so enraged, that they not only destroyed the towns of Edinburgh and Leith, but laid waste the country for a great way round. These towns, however, speedily recovered from their ruinous state, and, in 1547, Leith was again burned by the English after the battle of Pinkey, but Edinburgh was spared.

Several disturbances happened in this capital at the time of the Reformation, none of which greatly affected the city till the year 1570, at which time there was a civil war on account of Queen Mary's forced resignation. The regent, who was one of the contending parties, bought the castle from the perfidious governor (Balfour) for 5000l. and the priory of Pittenweem. He did not, however, long enjoy the fruits of this infamous bargain. Sir William Kirkaldy, the new governor, a man of great integrity and bravery, declared for the Queen. The city in the meantime was sometimes in the hands of one party and sometimes of another, during which contentions, the inhabitants, as may be easily imagined, suffered extremely. In the year 1570 abovementioned, Queen Elizabeth sent a body of 1000 foot and 300 horse, under the command of Sir William Drury, to assist the king's party. The castle was summoned to surrender; and several skir-

mishes happened during the course of two years, in which a kind of predatory war was carried on. At last a truce was agreed on till the month of January 1573; and this opportunity the Earl of Morton, now regent, made use of to build two bulwarks across the High Street, nearly opposite to the tolbooth, to defend the city from the fire of the castle.

On the first of January, early in the morning, the governor began to cannonade the city. Some of the cannon were pointed against the fish-market, then held on the high street; and the bullets falling among the fishes, scattered them about in a surprising manner, and even drove them up so high in the air, that they fell down upon the tops of the houses. This unusual spectacle having brought a number of people out of their houses, some of them were killed, and others dangerously wounded. Some little time afterwards, several houses were set on fire by shot from the castle, and burned to the ground; which greatly enraged the people against the governor. A treaty was at last concluded between the leaders of the oppositite factions; but Kirkaldy refused to be comprehended in it. The regent therefore solicited the assistance of Queen Elizabeth, and Sir William Drury was again sent into Scotland with 1500 foot and a train of artillery. The castle was now besieged in form, and batteries raised against it in different places. The governor defended himself with great bravery for 33 days; but finding most of the fortifications demolished, the well choaked up with rubbish, and all supplies of water cut off, he was obliged to surrender. The English

general, in the name of his mistress, promised him honourable treatment; but the Queen of England shamefully gave him up to the regent, by whom he was hanged.

Soon after this, the spirit of fanaticism, which somehow or other succeeded the reformation, produced violent commotions, not only in Edinburgh, but through the whole kingdom. The foundation of these disturbances, and indeed of most others which have ever happened in Christendom, on account of religion, was that pernicious maxim of Popery, that the church is independent of the state. It is not to be supposed that this maxim was at all agreeable to the sovereign; but such was the attachment of the people to the doctrines of the clergy, that king James found himself obliged to compound matters with them. This, however, answered the purpose but very indifferently; and at last a violent uproar was excited. The King was then sitting in the Court of Session, which was held in the tolbooth, when a petition was presented to him by six persons, lamenting the dangers which threatened religion; and being treated with very little respect by one Bruce a minister, his Majesty asked who they were that dared to convene against his proclamation? He was answered by Lord Lindsay, that they dared to do more, and would not suffer religion to be overthrown. On this the king, perceiving a number of people crowding into the room, withdrew into another without making any reply, ordering the door to be shut. By this the petitioners were so much enraged, that on their return to the church the most

furious resolutions were taken; and had it not been for the activity of Sir Alexander Home the provost, and Mr Watt, the deacon-convener, who assembled the crafts in his Majesty's behalf, it is more than probable that the door would have been forced, and an end put to his life. This affront was so much resented by the King, that he thought proper to declare Edinburgh an unfit place of residence for the court or the administration of justice. In consequence of this declaration, he commanded the college of justice, the inferior judges, and the nobility and barons, to retire from Edinburgh, and not to return without express licence. This unexpected declaration threw the whole town into consternation, and brought back the magistrates and principal inhabitants to a sense of their duty. With the clergy it was far otherwise. They railed against the king in a most furious manner; and, endeavouring to persuade the people to take up arms, the magistrates were ordered to imprison them; but they escaped by a timely flight. A deputation of the most respectable burgesses was then sent to the king at Linlithgow, with a view to mitigate his resentment. But he refused to be pacified; and, on the last day of December 1596, entered the town between two rows of his soldiers who lined the streets, while the citizens were commanded to keep within their houses. A convention of the estates was held in the tolbooth, before whom the magistrates made the most abject submissions, but all in vain. The convention declared one of the late tumults, in which an attack had been made upon the king's person, to

be high treason; and ordained, that if the magistrates did not find out the authors, the city itself should be subjected to all the penalties due to that crime. It was even proposed to raze the town from the foundation, and erect a pillar on the spot where it had stood, as a monument of its crimes. The inhabitants were now reduced to the utmost despair; but Queen Elizabeth interposing in behalf of the city, the king thought proper to abate somewhat of his rigour. A criminal prosecution, however, was commenced, and the town-council were commanded to appear at Perth by the first of February. On their petition, the time for their appearance was prolonged to the first of March; and the attendance of thirteen of the common council was declared sufficient, provided they had a proper commission from the rest. The trial commenced on the fifth day of the month, and one of the number having failed in his attendance, the cause was immediately decided against the council. They were declared rebels, and their revenues forfeited.

For fifteen days the city continued in the utmost confusion; but at last, on their earnest supplication, and offering to submit entirely to the king's mercy, the community were restored on the following conditions, which they had formerly proffered: That they should continue to make a most diligent search for the authors of the tumult, in order to bring them to condign punishment; that none of the seditious ministers should be allowed to return to their charges, and no others admitted without his majes-

ty's consent; and that in the election of their magistrates they should present a list of the candidates to the King, and his Lords of Council and Session, whom his Majesty and their Lordships might approve or reject at pleasure. To these conditions the King now added some others; *viz.* that the houses which had been possessed by the ministers should be delivered up to the King; that the clergymen should afterwards live dispersed through the town, every one in his own parish: That the town-council house should be appointed for accommodating the court of Exchequer; that the town should become bound for the safety of the Lords of Session from any attempts of the burgesses, under a penalty of 40,000 merks; and, lastly, that the town should immediately pay 20,000 merks to his Majesty.

Upon these terms, a reconciliation took place; which appears to have been very complete, as the King not only allowed the degraded ministers to be replaced, but in 1610 conferred a mark of his favour on the town, by allowing the provost to have a sword of state carried before him, and the magistrates to wear gowns on public occasions. In 1618 he paid his last visit to the city, when he was received with the most extravagant pomp and magnificence.

The events which, during this period, regard the internal police of the city, were principally the following. After the unfortunate battle at Pinkey, the magistrates, probably apprehending that now their power was enlarged by reason of the common calamity, proceeded in some respects in a very arbitrary manner; forcing the inhabitants to furnish materials

for the public works; enjoining merchants to bring home silver to be coined at the mint; and ordering lanterns to be hung out at proper places to burn till nine at night, &c. Another invasion from England being apprehended in 1558, the city raised 1450 men for its defence, among whom there are said to have been 200 taylors; so that their profession seems to have been in a very flourishing state at that time. During the disturbances which happened at the reformation, it was enacted, that the figure of St Giles should be cut out of the town standard, and that of a thistle inserted in its place. It was likewise enacted, that none but those who professed the reformed religion should serve in any office whatever; and the better to preserve that extraordinary appearacce of sanctity which was affected, a pillar was erected in the North Loch, for the purpose of ducking fornicators;

In 1595, the boys of the High School rose against their masters; and such was the barbarism of those days, that one of these striplings shot a magistrate with a pistol, who had come with the rest to reduce them to obedience. The reason of the uproar was, that they were in that year refused two vacations, which had been customary in former times: however, they were at last obliged to submit, and ever since have been allowed only one for about six weeks in the autumn. The same year the house of one of the bailies was assaulted by the tradesmen's sons, assisted by journeymen who had not received the freedom of the town; he escaped with

his life, but the offenders were banished the city for ever.

In the beginning of the reign of Charles I. a perfect harmony seems to have subsisted between the court and the city of Edinburgh; for in 1627, King Charles I. presented the city with a new sword and gown, to be worn by the provost at the times appointed by his father James VI. Next year he paid a visit to this capital, and was received by the magistrates in the most pompous manner; but soon after this the disturbances arose which were not terminated but by the death of that unfortunate monarch. These commenced on an attempt of Charles to introduce episcopacy into the kingdom; and the first step towards this was the erection of the three Lothians, and part of Berwick into a diocese, Edinburgh being the Episcopal seat, and the church of St Giles the Cathedral. But though the attempt was given over, the minds of the people were not to be quieted. Next winter they resorted to the town in such multitudes, that the Privy Council thought proper to publish two acts; by one of which the people were commanded, under severe penalties, to leave the town in 24 hours; and by the other, the Court of Session was removed to Linlithgow. The populace and their leaders were so much enraged by the latter, that Lord Traquair and some of the bishops narrowly escaped with their lives; and next year (1638) matters became still more serious. For now, the king having provoked his subjects throughout all Scotland with the innovations he attempted in religion, Edinburgh was made

the general place of rendezvous, and the most formidable associations took place. The famous *Solemn League* and *Covenant* was entered into at this time (1638); the subscribers to which bound themselves to resist every innovation in the Presbyterian religion, and to renounce and detest that of the Church of Rome. Each of the towns of Scotland had a copy; and that which belonged to Edinburgh, crowded with 5000 names, is still preserved among the records of the city. Notwithstanding this disagreement, however, the King once more visited Edinburgh in 1641, and was entertained by the magistrates at an expence of 12,000l. Scots. It does not appear that, after this, the city was in any way particularly concerned with the disturbances which followed, either throughout the remainder of the reign of Charles I., the commonwealth, or the reign of Charles II. In 1680, the Duke of York, with his Duchess, the Princess Anne, and the whole court of Scotland, were entertained by the city, in the Parliament House, at the expence of 15,000l. Scots. At this time it is said that the scheme of building a bridge over the North Loch was projected by the Duke.

From the time when King James VI. paid his last visit to Edinburgh in 1618, till the time of the Union in 1707, a considerable number of private regulations were made by the magistrates; some of them evidently calculated for the good of the city, others strongly characteristic of that violent spirit of fanaticism which prevailed so much in the last century. Among the former was an act passed in

1621, that the houses, instead of being covered with straw or boards, should have their roofs constructed of slate, tiles, or lead. This act was renewed in 1667; and in 1698, an act was passed, regulating their heights also. By this they were restrained to five stories, and the thickness of the wall determined to be three feet at the bottom. In 1684, a lantern with a candle was ordered to be hung out in the first floor of every house, in order to light the streets at night; and there were two coaches, with four horses each, ordered to be bought for the use of the magistrates; but it does not appear how long they continued to be used. In 1681 the Court of Session discontinued their sittings in summer; but as this was found to be attended with inconvenience, an act was passed for their restoration, and they have, ever since, continued to hold two sessions in the year. During the time of the civil war in 1649, the city was visited by the plague, which is the last time that dreadful distemper hath made its appearance in this country. The infection was so violent, that the city was almost depopulated: the prisoners were discharged from the tolbooth, and an act was made for giving one Dr Joannes Politius a salary of 80l. Scots per month, for visiting those that were infected with the disease. In 1677, the first coffee-houses were allowed to be opened, but none without a licence: and the same year the town council regulated the price of penny-weddings; ordaining the men to pay no more than two shillings, and the women eighteen pence; very extravagant prices having been exacted before.

The wisdom of some acts, intended to regulate the dresses, and guard the virtue, of the women, is, perhaps, more doubtful. In 1633, an act of council was passed, by which women were forbidden to wear plaids over their faces, under the penalty of five pounds and forfeiture of the plaid for the first fault. Banishment was the punishment of the third. The reason assigned for this act was, that matrons were not known from strumpets and loose women, while the plaid continued to be worn over the face. This act was renewed in 1637 and 1638. Succeeding town-councils continued to shew the same regard to these matters; for, in 1695, they enacted, that no inn-keeper, vintner, or ale-seller, should, for the future, employ women as waiters or servants, under the penalty of five shillings Sterling for each.

The following anecdote may, perhaps, make the virtues of these legislators themselves wear a suspicious aspect. In 1649, the city having borrowed 40,000l. Scots, in order to raise their quota of men for his Majesty, the payment of it was absolutely refused by the town-council, when a demand was made for that purpose. That they might not, however, depend entirely upon their own opinion in a matter of such importance, they took that of the General Assembly upon the subject; and it was determined by these reverend divines, that they were not in conscience bound to pay for an unlawful engagement which their predecessors had entered into. But, in 1652, Cromwell's parliament, who pretended to no less sanctity than they, declared themselves of a very different opinion; and, on the application

of one of the creditors, forced them to repay the sum.

The treatment which the brave Marquiss of Montrose met with, likewise fixes an indelible stigma, both upon the magistrates and clergy at that time. Having been put under sentence of excommunication, no person was allowed to speak to him, or do him the least office of friendship. Being taken prisoner after his defeat at Philiphaugh, he was met without the city by the magistrates and town-guard, and by them conducted in a kind of gloomy procession through the streets bareheaded, in an elevated cart made for the purpose; the other prisoners walking two and two before him. At the time of his execution, he was attended by one of the ministers, who, according to his own account, did not choose to return till "he had seen him casten o'er the ladder."

The Union in 1707 had almost produced a war between the two kingdoms, which it was designed to unite; and on that occasion Edinburgh became a scene of the most violent disturbances. During the time the act was passing, it was found absolutely necessary for the guards and four regiments of foot to do duty in the city. The disturbances were augmented by the disagreement of the two members of parliament; and, notwithstanding the victory gained at that time by the court party, Sir Patrick Johnston the provost, who voted for the union, was obliged afterwards to leave the country. In 1715, the city remained faithful to the royal cause, and proper measures were taken for its defence. A committe

of safety was appointed, the city-guard increased, and 400 men raised at the expence of the town. The trained bands likewise were ordered out, 100 of whom mounted guard every night: by which precautions the rebels were prevented from attempting the city: they however made themselves masters of the citadel of Leith; but fearing an attack from the duke of Argyle, they abandoned it in the night-time. A scheme was even laid by them for becoming masters of the castle of Edinburgh; for which purpose they bribed a serjeant to place their scaling ladders. Thus some of the rebels got up to the top of the walls before any alarm was given; but in the mean time the plot being discovered by the serjeant's wife, her husband was hanged over the place where he had attempted to introduce the rebels. The expence of the armament which the city had been at on this occasion amounted to about 1700 l., which was repaid by Government in the year 1721.

The loyalty of this city was still farther remarkable in the year 1725, when disturbances were excited in all parts of the kingdom. Particularly in the city of Glasgow, concerning the excise-bill; for all remained quiet in Edinburgh, notwithstanding the violent out-cries that were made elsewhere: and so remarkable was the tranquility in the metropolis, that government afterwards returned thanks to the magistrates for it. In 1736, however, the city had again the misfortune to fall under the royal displeasure, on the following account. Two smugglers having been detected in stealing their own goods out of a custom house, were condemned to be hang-

ed. The crime was looked upon as trivial; and therefore a general murmur prevailed among the populace, which was, no doubt, heightened by the following accident. At that time, it had been customary for persons condemned to die, to be carried each Sunday to the church, called from that circumstance the Tolbooth Church. The two prisoners just mentioned, were conducted in the usual way, guarded by three soldiers to prevent their making their escape: but having once gone thither a little before the congregation met, one of the prisoners seized one of the guards in each hand, and the other in his teeth, calling out to his companion to run; which he immediately did, with such speed, that he soon got out of sight and was never heard of afterwards. The person who had thus procured the life of his companion, without regard to his own, would no doubt become a general object of compassion: and, of course, when led to the place of execution, the guard were severely pelted by the mob; and some of them, according to the testimony of the witnesses who were sworn on the occasion, pretty much wounded. By this, Captain Porteous, who commanded the guard, was so much provoked, that he gave orders to fire, by which six people were killed, and eleven wounded. The evidence, however, even of the fact that the orders to fire were given, appears not to have been altogether unexceptionable; nevertheless, on this he was tried and condemned to be executed. At that time the king was absent at Hanover, having left the regency in the hands of the Queen; and the case of the unfortunate Por-

teous having been represented to her, she was pleased to grant him a reprieve: but such was the inveteracy of the people against him, that they determined not to allow him to avail himself of the royal clemency. On the day that had been appointed for his execution, therefore, a number of people assembled, shut the gates of the city, and burnt the door of the prison, the same which the mob would formerly have broke open in order to murder King James. They then took out Porteous, whom it was found impossible to rescue out of their hands, though every method that the magistrates could take for that purpose, in such a confusion, was made use of. It was even proved, that the member of parliament went to the commander in chief, and requested that he would send a party of soldiers to quell the disturbance, but was absolutely denied his request, because he could not produce a written order from the provost to this purport; which, in the confusion then existing in the city, could neither have been expected to be given by the provost, nor would it have been safe for any person to have carried it about him. Thus the unhappy victim was left in the hands of his executioners; and, being dragged by them to the place destined for receiving his fate, was hanged on a dyer's sign-post. As they had not brought a rope along with them, they broke open a shop where they knew ropes were to be had; and having taken out what they wanted, left the money upon the table, and retired without committing any other disorder.

Such an atrocious insult on Government could not but be highly resented. A royal proclamation was issued, offering a pardon to any accomplice, and a reward of 200 l. to any person who would discover one of those concerned. The proclamation was ordered to be read from every pulpit in Scotland, the first Sunday of every month for a twelvemonth: but so divided were the people in their opinions about this matter, that many of the clergy hesitated exceedingly about complying with the royal order, by which they were brought in danger of being turned out of their livings; while those who complied became so unpopular, that their situation was rendered still worse than the others. All the efforts of Government, however, were insufficient to produce any discovery; by which, no doubt, the Court were still more exasperated; and it was now determined to execute vengeance upon the magistrates and city at large. Alexander Wilson, the provost at that time, was imprisoned three weeks before he could be admitted to bail; after which, he and the four bailies, with the Lords of Justiciary, were ordered to attend the House of Peers at London. On their arrival there, a debate ensued, whether the Lords should attend in their robes or not? but at last it was agreed that they should appear in their robes at the bar. This, however, was refused by their Lordships, who insisted that they should be examined within the bar: upon which the affair of their examination was dropped altogether. A bill was at last passed both Houses, by which it was enacted, that the city of Edinburgh should be fined in 2,000 l. for the benefit of Porteous's widow

(though she was prevailed upon to accept of 1500l. for the whole), and the provost was declared incapable of ever serving Government again in any capacity whatever. To prevent such catastrophes in time coming, the town-council enacted, that, on the first appearance of an insurrection, the chief officers in the different societies and corporations should repair to the council, to receive the orders of the magistrates for the quelling of the tumult, under the penalty of 8l. 6s. 8d. for each omission.

In 1745, the city was invested by the Pretender's army; and on the 17th of September, the Netherbow gate being opened to let a coach pass, a party of Highlanders, who had reached the gate undiscovered, rushed in, and took possession of the city. The inhabitants were commanded to deliver up their arms at the palace of Holyrood-house; a certain quantity of military stores was required from the city, under pain of military execution; and an assessment of 2s. 6d. upon the pound was imposed upon the *real* rents within the city and liberties, for defraying that expence.

The Pretender's army guarded all the avenues to the castle; but no signs of hostility ensued till the 25th of the month, when the garrison being alarmed from some unknown cause, a number of cannon were discharged at the guard placed at the Westport, but with very little effect. This gave occasion to an order to the guard at the weigh-house, to prevent all intercourse between the city and castle: then the governor acquainted the provost by letter, that unless the communication was preserved,

he would be obliged to dislodge the guard by means of artillery. A deputation was next sent to the Pretender, acquainting him with the danger the city was in, and intreating him to withdraw the guard. With this he refused to comply and the Highland centinels, firing at some people who were carrying provisions into the castle, a pretty smart canonading ensued, which set on fire several houses, killed some people, and did other damage. The Pretender then consented to dismiss the guard, and the canonading ceased. After the battle of Culloden, the provost of Edinburgh was obliged to stand a very long and severe trial, first at London, and then at Edinburgh, for not defending the city against the rebels; which, from the situation and extent of the walls, every one must have seen to be impossible.

During this trial, a very uncommon circumstance happened; the jury having sat two days, insisted that they could sit no longer, and prayed for a short respite. As the urgency of the case was apparent, and both parties agreed, the court, after long reasoning, adjourned till the day following, taking the jury bound, under a penalty of 500l. each; when the court continued sitting two days longer, and the jury were one day enclosed. The event was, that the provost was exculpated.

After the battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland caused fourteen of the rebel standards to be burned at the cross; that of the Pretender was carried by the common executioner, the others by chimney sweepers; the heralds proclaiming the

names of the commanders to whom they belonged, as they were thrown into the fire. At this time the city of Edinburgh felt a temporary inconvenience, from the election of their magistrates not having taken place at the usual time; so that it became necessary to apply to his Majesty for the restoration of the government of the city. This was readily granted, the burgesses being allowed a poll-tax; after which an entire new set of magistrates was returned, all of them friends to the House of Hanover, and soon after, the freedom of the city, in a gold box, was presented to the Duke of Cumberland.

With these transactions all animosities betwixt Government and the metropolis of Scotland ceased; the rest of its history therefore only consists of internal occurrences, the regulations made by its own magistrates for the benefit of the city, their applications to government for leave to improve it, or the execution of these improvements; of which we shall now give a brief detail.

In the year 1716, the city first bestowed a settled salary on the provost, in order to enable him to support the dignity of first magistrate. This was at first 300l.; but has since been augmented to 500l., which his lordship still enjoys. In 1718 it was recommended to the magistrates to distinguish themselves by wearing coats of black velvet, for which they were allowed 10l.; but this act being abrogated in 1754, gold chains were assigned as badges of their office, which they still continue to wear. Provost Kincaid happened to die in office in the year 1777; which being a very rare accident, perhaps the

only one of the kind to be met with in the records of Edinburgh, he was buried with great solemnity, and a vast concourse of people attended.

Tumults have been frequent in Edinburgh, chiefly on account of the dearness of provisions. In 1740, Bell's mills were first attacked by the populace, and afterwards Leith mills; nor could the rioters be dispersed till the military had fired among them, and wounded three, of whom one died; and it was found necessary to order some dragoons into the city, in order to preserve tranquillity. In 1742, another violent tumult took place, owing to a custom of stealing dead bodies from their graves for anatomical purposes, which had then become common. The populace beat to arms, threatened destruction to the surgeons, and, in spite of all the efforts of the magistrates, demolished the house of the beadle at St Cuthbert's. In 1756, new disturbances, which required the assistance of the military, took place; the cause was at this time the impressing of men for the war which was then commencing. A disturbance was likewise excited in 1760. This was occasioned by the footmen, who till then were allowed to follow their masters into the playhouse, and now took upon them to disturb the entertainment of the company; the consequence of which was, that they were turned out, and have ever since been obliged to wait for their masters. In 1763 and 1765, the tumults on account of the provisions were renewed; many of the meal-mongers had their houses broken open and their shops destroyed. The magistrates, as usual, were obliged to call in a party of dragoons to quell

the disturbance; but, at the same time, to put an effectual stop, as far as was in their power, to these proceedings for the future, they gave security, that people who brought grain or provisions into the market should be secured in their property. Since that time there have been no tumults directly on the account of provisions; though, in 1784, a terrible riot and attack of a distillery at Canonmills took place, on a supposition that the distillers enhanced the price of meal by using unmalted grain. The attack was repelled by the servants of the distillery; but the mob could not be quelled until the sheriff called the soldiers quartered in the castle to his assistance. The same night a party of rioters set out for Ford, a place ten miles to the southward, where there was likewise a large distillery; which, as there was none to make any opposition, they soon destroyed. One man was killed in this riot at Edinburgh, by the fire of a servant of the distillery, and several of the rioters were afterwards secured and punished.

In the year 1778 and 1779, two very alarming disturbances happened, which threatened a great deal of bloodshed, though happily they were terminated without any. The first was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, who were at this time quartered in the castle. These having been ordered to embark, for some reason or other, unanimously refused, and posted themselves on the top of Arthur's seat, where they continued for two days. Troops were collected to prevent their escape, and the inhabitants were ordered to keep within doors at the

first toll of the great bell, which was to be a signal of violence about to take place; but fortunately all the fears, naturally arising from the expectation of this event, were dissipated by an accommodation. The other happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the papists; and was much more alarming than the other, as being the effect of a premeditated scheme, and determined resolution to oppose government. On the 2d of February 1779, a mob assembled in the evening, burned a popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations; destroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several popish priests, and others of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in; but happily no lives were lost, nor was there any firing. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damage sustained by the Catholics on this occasion, which was estimated at 1500 l.

We shall close this history of Edinburgh with a general account of the improvements which have lately taken place in it, and of which a particular description will afterwards be given. These began in the year 1753, when the foundation-stone of the Exchange was laid; at which time there was a grand procession, and the greatest concourse of people ever known in Edinburgh. A triumphal arch was erected for the purpose, through which the procession passed, and medals were scattered among the populace. In 1756, the high street was cleared by the removal of the cross; though many regretted this,

on account of its being a very ancient building. In the middle, it had an unicorn placed on the top of a pillar 20 feet high; but this fine ornament was broken to pieces, by the giving way of the tackle by which it was attempted to remove it.——It is now again erected at Drum, a seat belonging to Lord Somerville, about four miles from Edinburgh.

In 1763, the first stone of the North Bridge was laid by Provost Drummond; and, in 1767, an act of Parliament was obtained for extending the royalty of the city, over the fields to the northward, where the New Town is now situated. About the same time, a spot of ground upon the south side of the town was purchased by a private person for 1200 l., which being feued out for building, gave rise to the increase of the town on that quarter; and this proceeded the more rapidly, as the houses built there were free from the dues imposed upon others, subject to the royalty. In 1774, the foundation of the Register-Office was laid. In 1784, the project for rendering the access to the town equally easy on both sides, was begun to be put in execution, by laying the foundation of the South Bridge. At the same time, a great improvement was made by reducing the height of the street, several feet all the way from the place where the cross stood to the Netherbow; by which means, the ascent is rendered more easy, not only for carriages, but also for persons who walk on foot. Another very useful public work was the formation of an earthen mound, with the rubbish removed from the improvements in the Old and the New Town, to serve as a passage between the Lawn Market and the

upper part of the New Town. At the same time, the street was farther cleared by the removal of the town-guard-house, which had long been complained of as an incumbrance. It is still farther in contemplation to remove the Luckenbooths; and when this is accomplished, with other improvements, by which it must necessarily be accompanied, it is to be questioned, whether any city in Britain will be able to vie with Edinburgh in elegance and beauty.

Having thus given a concise history of the city from its earliest foundation, we shall now proceed to describe it in its improved state.

DESCRIPTION OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH is situated upon a steep hill, rising from east to west, and terminating in a high and inaccessible rock, on which the castle stands. At the east end or lower extremity of this hill, stands the abbey of Holyrood-house, or King's palace, distant from the castle upwards of a mile; and, betwixt which, along the top of the ridge, and almost in a streight line, runs the high street. On each side, and parallel to this, ridge or hill, is another ridge of ground, lower than that in the middle, and which does not extend so far to the east; that on the south being intercepted by Salisbury-rocks and Arthur's seat, a hill of about 800 feet of perpendicular height; and that on the north by the Caltonhill, considerably lower than Arthur's-seat: so that the situation of this city is most singular and romantic; the east or lower part of the town, lying between two hills, and the west or higher part rising up towards a third hill, little inferior in height to the highest of the other two, upon which, as has been observed, the castle is built, and overlooks the town.

The buildings of the town terminate at the distance of about 200 yards from the castle-gate; which space affords a most delightful as well as convenient and healthful walk to the inhabitants. The prospect from this spot is perhaps the finest any where to be met with, for extent, beauty, and variety.

In the valley or hollow betwixt the mid and the south ridges, and nearly parallel to the high-street, is another street called the Cowgate; and the town

has now extended itself over that south ridge also. Betwixt the middle and the north ridges, was a loch, which, till within these last thirty years, terminated the town on that side. From the high-street towards the loch on the north, and Cowgate on the south, run narrow cross streets or lanes, called wynds and closes, which grow steeper and steeper, the farther west or nearer the castle; so that, were it not for the closeness and great height of the buildings, this city, from its situation and plan, might naturally be expected to be the best aired, as well as the cleanest in Europe. The former, notwithstanding these disadvantages, it enjoys in an eminent degree; but we cannot compliment it on the latter, notwithstanding every possible means has been used by the magistrates for that purpose.

The steepness of the ascent, makes the access to the high-street from the north and south very difficult; which, no doubt, greatly retarded the enlargement of the city. To remedy this inconvenience on the north, and with a view to extend the town on that quarter, a most elegant bridge has been thrown over the north loch, which joins the north ridge to the middle of the High Street, by so easy an ascent, as one in sixteen; and, in pursuance of the design, a plan of a new town to the north was fixed upon, and is now nearly finished, with an elegance and taste that do honour to this country. In like manner, to facilitate the access from the south side, a bridge has been thrown over the valley through which the Cowgate runs; which, if not e-

qually elegant with the north bridge, is certainly as convenient.

The gradual increase of the city of Edinburgh may in some degree be understood from the traces of its ancient walls that still remain. James II. in 1450, first bestowed on the community the privilege of fortifying the city with a wall, and empowered them to levy a tax upon the inhabitants for defraying the expence. When the city was first fortified, the wall reached no farther than the present Water-house or Reservoir, on the castle-hill; from thence to the foot of Halkerston's wynd, just below the new bridge, the city was defended by the North-loch, an inconsiderable morass, which being formerly overflowed, formed a small lake that hath since been drained. From this place to the foot of Leith wynd, it does not appear how the city was fortified; but from the foot of Leith wynd to the Netherbow-port, it was defended only by a range of houses; and when these had become ruinous, a wall was built in their place. The original wall of Edinburgh, therefore, began at the foot of the north east rock of the castle. Here it was strengthened by a small fortress, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and are called the *Well-house Tower*, from their having a spring in their neighbourhood. When the wall came opposite to the reservoir, it was carried quite across the hill, having a gate on the top for making a communication between the town and castle. In going down the hill, it went slanting in an oblique direction to the first angle in going down the West-bow,

where was a gate named the *Upper-bow Port*, one of the hooks of which still remains. Thence it proceeded eastward, in such a manner as would have cut off not only the Cowgate, but some part of the Parliament house; and being continued as far as the Mint-close, it turned to the north-east, and connected itself with the buildings on the north side of the High-street, where was the original Nether-bow Port, about 50 yards west from that which afterwards went by the same name.

Soon after the building of this wall, a new street was formed on the outside of it, named the *Cowgate*, which, in the 16th century, became the residence of the nobility, the senators of the college of justice, and other persons of the first distinction. After the fatal battle of Flowden, however, the inhabitants of the Cowgate became very anxious to have themselves defended by a wall as well as the rest. The wall of the city was therefore extended to its present limits. This new wall begins on the south-east side of the rock on which the castle is built, and to which the town-wall comes quite close. From thence it descends obliquely to the West-port; then ascends part of a hill on the other side, called the *High Riggs*; after which it runs eastward with but little alteration in its course to the Bristo and Potterrow ports, and from thence to the Pleasance. Here it takes a northerly direction, which it keeps from thence to the Cowgate-port; after which the inclosure is completed to the Netherbow by the houses of St Mary's wynd. The original Nether-bow-port being found not well adapted for defence,

was pulled down, and a new one built in 1571, by the adherents of Queen Mary. In 1606, the late handsome building called the Netherbow-Port was erected about 50 yards below the place where the former stood. It was two stories high, and had an elegant spire in the middle; but being thought to encumber the street, and the whole building being in a crazy situation, it was pulled down by order of the magistrates in 1764.

In the original wall of Edinburgh, there was, as has been already observed, a port on the castle-hill. On the extension of the wall, after building the houses in the Cowgate, this gate was pulled down. That in the upper or West-bow stood for a much longer time, and was pulled down within the memory of some persons lately or perhaps still living. Besides these, there was a third, about 50 yards above the head of the Canongate; but whether there were any more, is uncertain. The ports or gates of the new wall were, 1. The *West-port*, situated at the extremity of the Grass-market; beyond which lies a suburb of the town and a borough of regality, called *Portsburgh*. Next to this is a wicket, struck out of the town wall in 1744, for the purpose of making an easier communication between the town and the public walks in the meadows, than by Bristo-port. The next to this was *Bristo-port*, built in 1515; beyond which lies a suburb called *Bristo-street*. At a small distance from Bristo was the *Poterrow-port*, which took this name from a manufactory of earthen ware in the neighbourhood. Formerly it was called *Kirk of Field*

Port. Between this and the Cowgate-port stood another, called *St Mary's Wynd Port*, which extended from east to west across the foot of the Pleasance, and which was demolished only since the middle of the last century.—Close to the middle of this stood the *Cowgate-port;* which opened a communication between the Cowgate and St Mary's Wynd, and the Pleasance. The *Netherbow-port* has been already spoken of. At the foot of Leith-wynd was another gate, known by the name of *Leith-wynd-port*, and within it was a wicket giving access to the church or Trinity College, and which still remains. At the foot of Halkerston's wynd was another, which, as well as the former, was built about the year 1560. Both of these were pulled down some years ago, and all the rest in 1785. Another still remains at the foot of the Canongate, known by the name of the *Water-gate*.

For 250 years the city of Edinburgh occupied the same space of ground, and it is but very lately that its limits have been so considerably enlarged. In the middle of the 16th century, it is described as extending in length about an Italian mile, and about half as much in breadth; which answers very nearly to its present limits, the late enlargements only excepted. This space of ground however, was not at that time occupied in the manner it is at present. The houses were neither so high nor so crowded upon one another as they are now. This was a consequence of the number of inhabitants increasing, which has occasioned the raising of the houses to such an height

as is perhaps not to be paralleled in any other part of the world. Till the time of the Reformation, the burying-ground of the city extended over all the space occupied by the Parliament-square, and from thence to the Cowgate. The lands lying to the southward of the Cowgate, were chiefly laid out in gardens belonging to the convent of Blackfriars, and the church of St Mary-in-the-Field. These extended almost from the Pleasance to the Poterrow-port. From the Bristo to the West-port, the ground was laid out in gardens belonging to the Grayfriars. The magistrates, on their application to Queen Mary, obtained a grant of the Greyfriars gardens for a burying-place; for which it was given as a reason, that they were somewhat distant from the town. Here, however, it must be understood, that these gardens were distant from the houses, and not without the walls; for they had been inclosed by them long before. In the time of James I. the houses within the walls seem to have been, in general, if not universally, covered with thatch or broom, and not above 20 feet high. Even in the year 1621, these roofs were so common, that they were prohibited by act of Parliament, in order to prevent accidents from fire. In the middle of the last century, there were neither courts nor squares in Edinburgh. The Parliament-close, or square, is the oldest of this kind in this city. Miln's square, James's court, &c. were built long after; and Argyle's and Brown's squares within these fifty years.

NEW TOWN.

THE *New Town* was projected in the year 1752; but as the magistrates could not then procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended for some time. In 1767, an act was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields, to the northward of the city; upon which advertisements were published by the magistrates desiring proper plans to be given in. Plans were given in accordingly, and that designed by Mr James Craig, architect, was adopted. Immediately afterwards, people were invited to purchase lots from the town-council; and such as purchased, became bound to conform to the rules of the plan. In the mean time, however, the town-council had secretly reserved to themselves a privilege of departing from their own plan; which they afterwards made use of in such a manner as produced a law-suit. According to the plan held forth to the purchasers, a canal was to be made through the place where the north loch had been, and the bank on the north side of it laid out in terraces: but instead of this, by an act of council, liberty was reserved to the town to build upon this spot; and therefore, when many gentlemen had built genteel houses in the New-town, on faith of the plan, they were surprised to find the spot, appointed for terraces and a canal, beginning to be covered with mean, irregular buildings, and work-houses for tradesmen. This deviation was immediately complained of; but as the magistrates showed no inclination to

grant any redress, a prosecution was commenced against them before the Lords of Session. In that court the cause was given against the pursuers, who thereupon appealed to the House of Lords. Here the sentence of the Court of Session was reversed, and the cause remitted to the consideration of their Lordships. At last, after an expensive contest, matters were accommodated. The principal term of accommodation was, that some part of the ground was to be laid out in terraces and a canal; but the time of disposing it in that manner was reserved to the discretion of the Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The fall of part of the bridge, hereafter mentioned, proved a very considerable disadvantage to the new town; as it necessarily induced a suspicion, that the passage, by means of the bridge, could never be rendered safe. An oversight of the magistrates proved of more essential detriment. A piece of ground lay to the southward of the old town, in a situation very proper for building. This the magistrates had an opportunity of purchasing for 1200l.; which however they neglected, and it was bought by a private person, who immediately feued it out in lots for building as has been already mentioned. The magistrates then began to see the consequence; namely, that this spot being free from the duties to which the royalty of Edinburgh is subject, people would choose to reside there rather than in the New Town. Upon this they offered the purchaser 2000l. for the ground for which he had paid 1200l. but as he demanded 20,000l the bargain did not take place. Notwithstanding these discouragements,

the New town is now almost finished; and, from the advantages of its situation, and its being built according to a regular plan, it hath undoubtedly a superiority over any city in Britain. By its situation, however, it is remarkably exposed to storms of wind, which, at Edinburgh, sometimes rage with uncommon violence.

It has three streets, almost a mile in length, running from east to west, intersected with cross streets at proper distances. The most northerly, called *Queen's Street*, is 100 feet broad, and commands an extensive prospect of the Forth, the country of Fife, and the shipping in the river. That called *George's Street*, which is in the middle, is no less than 115 feet wide. It is terminated at each end by two very elegant and extensive squares; that on the east end is called *St Andrew's Square*; the other, not yet finished, is named *Charlotte's-Square*. Prince's street is the most southerly, and extends from the northern extremity of the bridge, quite to the west end of the town; though, as that is not yet finished, we cannot say whether it will be done exactly according to the plan laid down, as there has been a proposal made by a private person, of continuing the whole a considerable way farther to the westward, to end in a circus. The reason given for this proposed innovation is, that the road to Glasgow and other parts in the west, will thus be rendered more easy, as it will then ly along the new bridge, over the Water of Leith at Bell's mills, which is much more convenient than that just now in use.

GEORGE'S SQUARE.

THAT tract of ground on the southern side of the town, which the magistrates had neglected to purchase, was quickly feued out for building, by the private proprietor into whose hands it fell. *George's Square*, built upon it, is a very beautiful square, and perhaps possesses some advantages of situation, which renders it even preferable to the New Town as a place of residence. Immediately on the south side of George's Square, there has been likewise built the fine street known by the name of Buccleugh Street; the situation of which is, however, too low to be very healthy. *George's Square Assembly Rooms* are sufficiently elegant and commodious. And the subscription dancing assemblies in them, have been, for some time, rather preferred by fashionable company, to the assemblies in the rooms in George's Street, in the New Town *. *Laurieston*, extending westward from George's Square, presents a range of not inelegant villas, each within its own garden. *Teviot's Row*, and *Park-place* are also handsome adjuncts to George's Square. *Nicholson's Street*, *Bristo Street*, and all the streets and lanes lying between George's Street and the Pleasance; are laid out with tolerable regularity; are crowdedly inhabited by respectable and industrious families; and, being intersected by two of the great roads leading into the east and the south country, exhibit much of the throng and activity which is always expected in great towns.

* These Rooms have been lately converted into dwelling houses.

EDINBURGH CASTLE from the North East

St Patrick's Square, in which Nicholson's Street terminates, at the east end, is an agreeable place to inhabit, as also is *Nicholson's Square*. Nicholson's Street itself, making now one street with the South and North Bridges, and having the front of the Register Office in full view, at the northern end of the last of these bridges; thus forms a part of perhaps the most interesting street in the whole town, or in almost any part of Britain. The wavy form which this street receives from a gentle rise and fall near the college; and from another rise and fall at the High Street; contributes greatly to improve its interesting and agreeable effect to the Eye of Taste.

The most remarkable public buildings in Edinburgh are:

THE CASTLE.

THIS fortress stands on a high rock, accessible only on the east side. On all others it is very steep, and in some places perpendicular. It is about 300 feet high from its base; so that, before the invention of artillery, it might well have been deemed impregnable; though the event shewed that it was not.—The entry to this fortress is defended by an outer barrier of pallisadoes; within this is a dry ditch, draw-bridge, and gate, defended by two batteries which flank it; and the whole is commanded by an half-moon mounted with brass cannon, carrying balls of 12 pounds. Beyond these are two gate-ways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. Immediately beyond the second gate-way, on the

right hand, is a battery mounted with brass cannon, carrying balls of 12 and 18 pounds weight.

On the north side are a mortar and some gun batteries.—The upper part of the castle contains a half-moon battery, a chapel, a parade for exercise, and a number of houses in the form of a square, which are laid out in barracks for the officers. Besides these, there are other barracks sufficient to contain 1000 men; a powder magazine, bomb proof, a grand arsenal capable of containing 8000 stand of arms; and other apartments for the same use, which can contain 22,000 more; so that 30,000 stand of arms may be conveniently lodged in this castle.—On the east side of the square above mentioned, were formerly royal apartments; in one of which King James VI. was born, and which is still shown to those who visit the castle. In another, the regalia of Scotland were deposited on the 16th of March 1607, and are said to be still kept there; but they are never shown to any body. Hence a suspicion has arisen, that they have been carried to London; which is the more confirmed, as the keeper of the jewel office in the tower of London shows a crown which he calls that of Scotland; and it is certain, that the door of what is called the *Crown-room*, has not been publicly known to be opened since the Union.

The governor of the castle is generally a nobleman, whose place is worth about 1000 l. a-year; and that of deputy-governor, 500 l. This last resides in the house appointed for the governor, as the latter never inhabits it. There is also a fort-

major, a store-keeper, master-gunner, and chaplain; but as this last does not reside in the castle, the solemnities of religious worship are seldom performed in the chapel. The Parliament-house was formerly included in the great square on the top, and the royal gardens were in the marsh, afterwards called the *North-Loch*; the King's stables being on the south side, where the houses still retain the name, and the place where the barns were, still retain the name of Castle-barns.

The castle is defended by a company of invalids, and four or five hundred men, belonging to some marching regiment, though it can accommodate 1000, as above mentioned; and this number has been sometimes kept in it. Its natural strength of situation was not sufficient to render it impregnable, even before the invention of artillery, as we have already observed; much less would it be capable of securing it against the attacks of a modern army well provided with cannon. It could not, in all probability, withstand even for a few hours, a well directed bombardment; for, no part but the powder magazine is capable of resisting those destructive machines; and the splinters from the rock on which the castle is built, could not fail to render them still more formidable. Besides, the water of the well, which is very bad, and drawn up from the depth of 100 feet, is apt to subside on the continued discharge of artillery, which produces a concussion in the rock.

THE TOLBOOTH.

THE *Tolbooth* was erected in 1561, not for the purposes merely of a prison, but likewise for the accommodation of the Parliament and other courts; but it has since become so very unfit for any of these purposes, that it is now proposed to pull it down, and rebuild it in some other place; especially as it is very inconvenient in its present situation, on account of its incumbering the street. The provost is captain of the tolbooth, with a goaler under him: and the latter has a monoply of all the provisions for the prisoners: a circumstance which must certainly be considered as a grievous oppression; those who are least able to purchase them being thus obliged to do so at the highest price. There is a chaplain who has a salary of 30l. a year.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

THE *Parliament House*, in the great hall of which the Scottish Parliament used to Assemble, is a magnificent building. The hall is 123 feet long, and 42 broad, with a fine arched roof of oak, painted and gilded. In this the lawyers and agents now attend the courts, and single judges sit to determine causes in the first instance, or to prepare them for the whole court, who sit in an inner room formerly appropriated to the Privy-council. In the nich of the wall is placed a fine marble statue of President Forbes, erected at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates. There are also full length portraits of King William III. Queen

Mary his consort, and Queen Anne, all done by Sir Godfrey Kneller; also of George I., John Duke of Argyle, and Archibald Duke of Argyle, by Mr Aickman of Cairney.

Above stairs are the *Court of Exchequer* and *Treasury Chamber*, with the different offices belonging to that department; and below is one of the most valuable libraries in Great Britain, belonging to the faculty of advocates. Besides 30,000 printed volumes, there are in it many scarce and valuable manuscripts, medals, and coins: here is also an entire mummy in its original chest, presented to the faculty (at the expence of 300l.) by the Earl of Morton, late president of the Royal Society. As these rooms are immediately below the hall where the Parliament sat, they are subject to a search by the Lord High Constable of Scotland, ever since the gun-powder plot; and this is specified in the gift from the city to the faculty. This library was founded in the year 1681, by Sir George Mackenzie lord advocate. Among other privileges, it is entitled to a copy of every book entered in stationer's hall. Before the great door is a noble equestrian statue of Charles II. the proportions of which are reckoned exceedingly just. Over the entrance are the arms of Scotland, with Mercy and Truth on each side for supporters.

The *Court of Session*, the supreme tribunal in Scotland, consists of 15 judges, who sit on a circular bench, clothed in purple robes turned up with crimson velvet. Six of these are Lords of the Justiciary, and go the circuit twice a-year; but, in this capacity, they wear scarlet robes turned up with white satin.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ADJOINING to the Parliament-house, upon the north-west corner, is a large hall, fitted up for the accommodation of the magistrates and town-council: here the council hold their meetings; and a magistrate attends daily, for the discussion of all matters relative to the police of the city.

ST GILES'S CHURCH.

St Giles's Church is a beautiful Gothic building, measuring in length 206 feet. At the west end, its breadth is 110; in the middle, 129; and at the east end, 76 feet. It has a very elevated situation, and is adorned with a lofty square tower, from the sides and corners of which rise arches of figured stone-work; these meeting with each other in the middle, complete the figure of an imperial crown, the top of which terminates in a pointed spire. The whole height of this tower is 161 feet.

This is the most ancient church in Edinburgh. From a passage in an old author called *Simeon Dunelmensis*, some absurdly conjecture it to have been built before the year 854; but we do not find express mention made of it before 1359. The tutelar saint of this church, and of Edinburgh, was St Giles, a native of Greece. He lived in the sixth century, and was descended of an illustrious family. On the death of his parents, he gave all his estate to the poor, and travelled into France, where he retired into a wilderness near the conflux of the Rhone

with the sea, and continued there three years. Having obtained the reputation of extraordinary sanctity, various miracles were attributed to him; and he founded a monastery in Languedoc, known long after by the name of *St Giles's*.—In the reign of James II. Mr Preston of Gorton, a gentleman whose descendants still possess an estate in the county of Edinburgh, got possession of the arm of this saint; which relic he bequeathed to the church of Edinburgh. In gratitude for this donation, the magistrates granted a charter in favour of Mr Preston's heirs, by which the nearest heir of the name of Preston was entitled to carry it in all processions. At the same time, the magistrates obliged themselves to found an altar in the church of St Giles's, and appoint a chaplain for celebrating an annual mass for the soul of Mr Preston; and likewise that a tablet, containing his arms, and an account of his pious donation, should be put up in the chapel.—St Giles's was first simply a parish-church, of which the bishop of Landisfarn, or Holy Island, in the county of Northumberland, was patron. He was succeeded in the patronage by the abbot and canons of Dunfermline, and they by the magistrates of Edinburgh. In 1466 it was erected into a collegiate church by James III.

At the Reformation, the church was, for the greater convenience, divided into several parts. The four principal ones are appropriated to divine worship; the lesser ones to other purposes. The chief of these divisions is called the

NEW CHURCH.

This Church has been some time since repaired and new seated. There is in it a very elegant and finely ornamented seat for his majesty, with a canopy supported by four Corinthian pillars, decorated in high taste. This seat is used by the king's Commissioner during the time the General Assembly sits. On the right hand is a seat for the Lord High Constable of Scotland, whose office it is to keep the peace within doors in his majesty's presence; it being the duty of the Earl Marshal to do the same without. The seats belonging to the Lords of Council and Session, are on the right of the Lord High Constable; and on the left of the throne, was a seat for the Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; but that office being now abolished, the seat is occupied by others. On the left of this sit the Barons of Exchequer; and, to the left of them, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-council. The pulpit, King's seat, and galleries, are covered with crimson velvet, with gold and silk fringes.

THE OLD CHURCH.

The central part of St Giles's is fitted up as a place of worship, for the accommodation of the citizens, and called the Old Church.

THE TOLBOOTH CHURCH.

Upon the Reformation, the presbyterians conceived an immoderate aversion at bestowing the names of any of the saints upon their churches; but distinguished them by some circumstance respecting the time or manner of erection, of vicinity, &c. This church accordingly, which occupies the south west corner of St Giles's, from its vicinity to the prison-house, was termed the Tolbooth Church. —It has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now very neatly fitted up for public worship.

HADDOW'S-HOLE CHURCH.

This occupies the north-west part of St Giles's. It was not fitted up as a place of worship till A. D. 1696. It takes the name of *Haddow's-hole* from its having been made a prison in which a gentleman of the name of Haddow was long confined.

At the time of the Reformation, too, the religious utensils belonging to St Giles's church were seized by the magistrates. They were,—St Giles's arm, enshrined in silver, weighing five pounds three ounces and a half; a silver chalice, or communion cup, weighing 23 ounces; the great *eucharist* or communion cup, with *golden weike and stones;* two cruets of 25 ounces; a golden bell, with a heart, of four ounces and a half; a golden unicorn; a golden pix, to keep the host; a small golden heart

with two pearls; a diamond ring; a silver chalice, patine, and spoon, of 32 ounces and a half; a communion table-cloth of gold brocade; *St Giles's coat*, with a little piece of red velvet which hung at his feet; a round silver *eucharist;* two silver censers, of three pounds fifteen ounces: a silver ship for incense; a large silver cross, with its base, weighing sixteen pounds thirteen ounces and a half; a triangular silver lamp; two silver candlesticks, of seven pounds three ounces; other two of eight pounds thirteen ounces; a silver chalice gilt, of 20 ounces and a half; a silver chalice and cross, of 75 ounces; besides the priests' robes, and other vestments of gold brocade, crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and green damask.—These were all sold, and part of the money applied to the repairs of the church; the rest was added to the funds of the corporation.

In the steeple of St Giles's church are three very large bells and some smaller ones. There are also a set of music bells, which play every day betwixt one and two o'clock, or at any time in case of rejoicings.

The aisle of St Giles's church is fitted up with seats for the General Assembly, who meet here; and there is a throne for his Majesty's Commissioner with a canopy of crimson silk damask, having the king's arms, embroidered with gold, presented by the late Lord Cathcart to his successors in office.

In this church is a monument dedicated to the memory of Lord Napier, baron of Merchiston, well known as the inventor of logarithms; a second to the Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, during the

minority of James VI.; and a third to the great Marquis of Montrose.

SIGNET-OFFICE.

THERE is a hall in the Writers Court, belonging to the clerks of his Majesty's signet, where there is also an office for the business of the signet. The office of the keeper of the signet is very lucrative, and he is allowed a depute and clerks under him. Before any one enters into this society he must attend the university for two years, and serve five years as an apprentice to one of the society. There is a good library belonging to this hall, which is rapidly increasing, as every one who enters writer to the signet, must pay 10l. towards it. He pays also 100l. of apprentice-fee, and 100l. when he enters.

THE EXCHANGE.

THE *Exchange* is a large and elegant building, with a court of about 90 feet square in the middle. On the north side is piazzas, where people can walk under cover, the other three sides being laid out in shops: but the merchants have never made use of it to meet in, still standing in the streets as formerly. The back part of the building is used for the general *Custom-house* of Scotland, where the commissioners meet to transact business. They have above 20 offices for the different departments, to which the access is by a hanging stair 60 feet in height. In looking over the window before he ascends this stair, a stran-

ger is surprised to find himself already 40 feet from the ground, which is owing to the declivity on which the Exchange is built. For the custom-house rooms the city receives a rent of 1l. *per* day.

The *Trustees Office* for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland, is in the south west corner of the Exchange; the fund under their management being part of the equivalent money given to Scotland at the Union. This is distributed in premiums amongst those who appear to have made any considerable improvement in the arts.

THE NORTH BRIDGE.

The *North Bridge*, which forms the main passage of communication betwixt the Old and New Town, was founded, as has already been observed, in 1763, by Provost Drummond; but the contract for building it was not signed till August 21. 1765. The architect was Mr William Mylne, who agreed with the town-council of Edinburgh to finish the work for 10,140l. and to uphold it for 10 years. It was also to be finished before Martinmas 1769; but on the 3d of August that year, when the work was nearly completed, the vaults and side-walls on the south fell down, and five people were buried in the ruins. This misfortune was occasioned by the foundation having been laid, not upon the solid earth, but upon the rubbish of the houses which had long before been built on the north side of the high-street, and which had been thrown out into the hollow to the northward. Of this rubbish there were no less

than eight feet between the foundation of the bridge and the solid earth. Besides this deficiency in the foundation, an immense load of earth, which had been laid over the vaults and arches, in order to raise the bridge to a proper level, had no doubt contributed to produce the catastrophe above mentioned. The bridge was repaired by pulling down some parts of the side-walls, and afterwards rebuilding them; strengthening them in others with chain-bars; removing the quantity of earth laid upon the vaults, and supplying its place with hollow arches, &c. The whole was supported at the south end by very strong buttresses and counterforts on each side; but on the north it has only a single support. The whole length of the bridge, from the High-street in the Old Town, to Prince's street in the New, is 1125 feet; the total length of the piers and arches is 310 feet. The width of the three great arches is 72 feet each; of the piers 13 one half feet: and of the small arches, each 20 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches, is 40 feet, and the breadth at each end 40 feet. On the southern extremity of this bridge stands the General Post Office for Scotland; a neat plain building, with a proper number of apartments for the business, and a house for the secretary.

The communication betwixt the two towns by means of this bridge, though very complete and convenient for such as lived in certain parts of either, was yet found insufficient for those who inhabited the western districts. Another bridge being therefore

necessary, it was proposed to fill up the valley occasionally with the rubbish dug out in making the foundations of houses in the New Town; and so great was the quantity, that this was accomplished, so as to be fit for the passage of carriages in little more than four years and a half.

THE THEATRE

STANDS opposite to the Register Office, in the middle of Shakespeare Square. The building is plain on the outside, but elegantly fitted up within, and is generally open about three times in the week, and when full, will draw about 150l. a-night; so that the manager generally finds himself well rewarded when he can procure good actors.

Entertainments of the dramatic kind came very early into fashion in this country. They were at first only representations of religious subjects, and peculiarly designed to advance the interests of religion; the clergy being the composers, and Sunday the principal time of exhibition. They soon degenerated from their original institution; and the plays, instead of being calculated to inspire devotion, became filled with all manner of buffoonry and indecency. After the Reformation, the Presbyterian clergy complained of these indecencies; and being actuated by a spirit of violent zeal, anathematized every kind of theatrical representation whatever. King James VI. compelled them to pass from their censures against the stage; but in the time of Charles I. when fanaticism was carried to the utmost length at which

perhaps it was possible for it to arrive, it cannot be supposed that stage plays would be tolerated. It seems, however, that amusements of this kind were again introduced at Edinburgh, about the year 1684, when the Duke of York kept his court there. His residence at Edinburgh drew off one half of the London company, and plays were acted in Edinburgh for some little time. The misfortunes attending the Duke of York, however, and the establishment of the Presbyterian religion, (the genius of which is unfavourable to amusements of this kind) soon put a stop to the progress of the stage, and no theatrical exhibition was heard of in Edinburgh, till after the year 1715. The first adventurer was Signora Violante, an Italian, remarkable for feats of strength, tumbling, &c. In this way she first exhibited in a house at the foot of Carruber's Close, which has since been employed by different sectaries for religious purposes. Meeting with good success, she soon invited a company of comedians from London; and these being also well received, Edinburgh continued for some years to be entertained with the performances of a strolling company, who visited it annually. Becoming at last, however, obnoxious to the clergy, they were, in 1727, prohibited by the magistrates from acting within their jurisdiction. But this interdict was superseded by the Court of Session, and the players continued to perform as usual.

Still, however, theatrical entertainments were but rare. The town was visited by itinerant companies only once in two or three years. They performed in the taylors hall in the Cowgate; which, when the

house was full, would have drawn, (at the rate of 2s. 6d. for pit and boxes, and 1s. 6d. for the gallery) 40l. or 45l. a-night. About this time an act of Parliament was passed, prohibiting the exhibition of plays, except in a house licensed by the king. Of this the presbytery of Edinburgh immediately laid hold; and, at their own expence brought an action of the statute against the players. The cause was by the Court of Session decided against the players; who thereupon applied to Parliament for a bill, to enable his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh. Against this bill petitions were presented in 1739, to the House of Commons, by the magistrates and town-council, the principal and professors of the university, and the dean of guild and his council; in consequence of which the affair was dropped. All this oppostion, however, contributed in reality to the success of the players; for the spirit of party being excited, a way of evading the act was easily found out, and the house was frequented more than usual, insomuch that the taylors hall was found insufficient to contain the number of spectators.

The comedians now fell out among themselves, and a new playhouse was erected in the Canongate, in the year 1746. The consequence of this was, that the old one in the taylors hall became entirely deserted; and, through bad conduct, the managers of the new theatre soon found themselves greatly involved. At last, a riot ensuing through dissensions among the performers, the playhouse was totally demolished. When the extension of the royalty over the spot where the New Town is built was obtained, a clause

was likewise added to the bill, enabling his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh. This was obtained, and thus the opposition of the clergy for ever silenced. But, notwithstanding this, the high price paid by the managers to the patentee, being no less than 500 guineas annually, prevented them effectually from decorating the house as they would otherwise have done, or even from always retaining good actors in their service; by which means the success of the Edinburgh theatre has not been so great as might have been expected. It has been for several years of late under the management of Mr Stephen Kemble; who has for the most part entertained the town with a good selection of dramatic pieces, and a respectable company of actors. Some of the most eminent performers from the London theatres, usually visit Edinburgh, and exhibit on the Scottish stage, in spring or summer.

In the year 1799, Mr Jackson became Patentee of the Theatre, by purchase, and the former manager, Mr Kemble, retired from the Scottish stage in July 1800, after a succession of fortunate theatrical campaigns.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

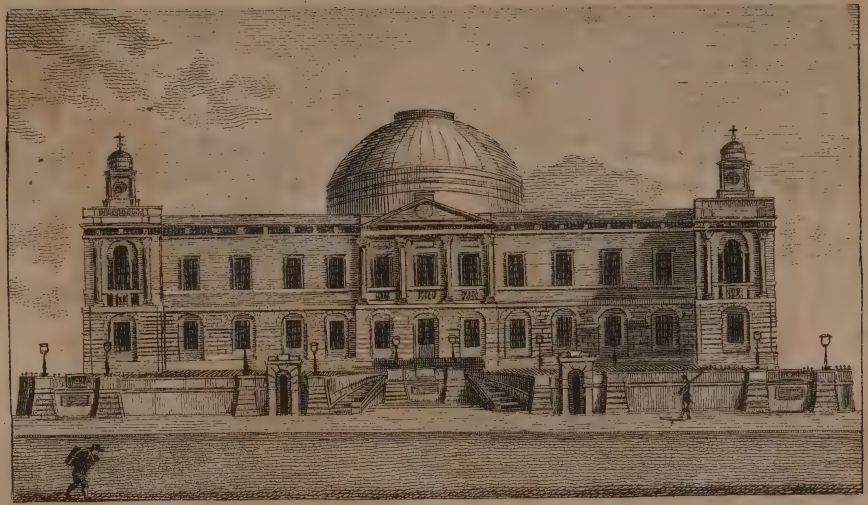
This building is erected not far from the theatre on the road to Leith; and was opened in 1790 for equestrian exhibitions, pantomime entertainments, dancing and tumbling. The circus is 60 feet diameter, and will hold about 1500 spectators. The entertainments of this place were not excelled even in

London. The great attention of the managers to procure the best performers in this way, received for a while the warm support of the people of Edinburgh. The amphitheatre is now chiefly employed as a riding school, where ladies and gentlemen are taught equestrian exercises. Mr Kemble attempted, one season, unsuccessfully, to convert it into a theatre. But, in the year 1795-6, pantomime, dancing, and tumbling have been again begun to receive that encouragement in Edinburgh which they at first found.

Some years ago a new set of performers began to exhibit in this house, originally dedicated to unholy and licentious sports,—viz. Scottish and English *itinerant preachers*, whose popular eloquence, (on the weekly return of the Christian Sabbath), kindles in the hearts of their numerous audience, a flame of devotion that rises nobly superior to any prejudice that sometimes shocks weak minds, on the recollection of the profane uses to which the place is still applied during the rest of the week.

THE REGISTER OFFICE.

This work was first suggested by the late Earl of Morton, Lord Register of Scotland, with a view to prevent the danger which attended the usual method of keeping the public records. In former times, indeed, these suffered from a variety of accidents. Edward I. carried off or destroyed most of them, in order to prevent any marks of the former independency of the nation from remaining to posterity. Afterwards, Cromwell spoiled this nation of its records,



Front of the REGISTER OFFICE

most of which were sent to the tower of London. At the time of the Restoration, many of them were sent down again by sea; but one of the vessels was shipwrecked, and the records brought by the other have ever since remained in the greatest confusion. The Earl of Morton, taking this into consideration, obtained from his Majesty a grant of 12,000l. out of the forfeited estates, for the purpose of building a Register-office, or house for keeping the records, and disposing them in proper order. The foundation was laid on the 17th of June 1774, by Lord Frederic Campbell, Lord-Register, Mr Montgomery of Stanhope, Lord Advocate, and Mr Miller of Barskimming, then Lord Justice-clerk, (afterwards Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet, and Lord President of the Court of Session); three of the trustees appointed by his Majesty for executing the work. The ceremony was performed under a discharge of artillery, in presence of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, and in the sight of a multitude of spectators. A brass plate was put into the foundation-stone, with the following inscription; *Conservandis Tabulis Publicis positum est, anno M,DCC,LXXIV. munificentia optimi et pietissimi principis Georgii Tertii.* In a glass vase hermetically sealed, which is also placed in the foundation-stone, are deposited specimens of different coins of his present Majesty.

The front of the building directly faces the bridge, extends from east to west 202 feet, and is 40 feet back from the line of Prince's street. In the middle of the front is a small projection of three windows in breadth. Here is a pediment, having in its centre the arms of

Great Britain, and the whole is supported by four Corinthian pilasters. At each end is a tower projecting beyond the rest of the building, having a Venetian Window in front, and a cupola in the top. The front is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature. In the centre of the building is a dome of wooden work, covered with lead. The inside forms a saloon 50 feet diameter and 80 high, lighted at top by a copper window 15 feet in diameter. Round the whole is a hanging gallery of stone, with an iron ballustrade, which affords conveniency for presses in the walls for keeping the records. The whole number of apartments is 97; all of which are vaulted beneath, and warmed with fire-places. This building, which is perhaps the most beautiful of the late Mr Adams's designs, has been executed in a substantial manner, in about 16 years, at the expence of near 40,000l. and is one of the principal ornaments of the city. A serjeant's guard is placed here from the castle, for the further protection of the records. A statue of his present Majesty; one of the finest works of the Hon. Mrs Damer, and by her presented for the decoration of this fine edifice, now stands in the dome. The Lord-register has the direction of the whole, and the principal clerks of session are his deputes. These have a great number of clerks under them, for carrying on the business of the Court of Session. The Lord-register is a minister of state in this country. He formerly collected the votes of the Parliament of Scotland, and still collects those of the Peers at the election of 16 to represent them in Parliament.

TRON CHURCH, HUNTERS SQUARE, &c.

THE SOUTH BRIDGE.

THE *South Bridge* is directly opposite to the other, so as to make but one street, crossing that called the *High Street* at right angles. It consists of 19 arches of different sizes; but only one of them is visible, viz. the large one over the Cowgate; and even this is small, in comparison of those of the North Bridge, being no more than 30 feet wide and 31 feet high. On the south it terminates at the University on one hand, and the Royal Infirmary on the other. The *Tron Church*, properly called *Christ Church*, stands at the northern extremity, facing the High Street, and in the middle of what is now called *Hunter's Square*, in memory of the late worthy chief magistrate who planned these improvements, but did not live to see them executed. On the west side of this square the Merchant Company have built a very handsome hall for the occasional meeting of their members. This bridge was erected with a design to give an easy access to the great number of streets and squares on the south side, as well as to the country on that quarter from whence the city is supplied with coals. The street on the top is supposed to be as regular as any in Europe; every house being of the same dimensions, excepting that between every two of the ordinary construction there is one with a pediment on the top, in order to prevent that sameness of appearance which would otherwise take place. So great was the rage for purchasing ground on each side of this bridge for building, that areas sold by

publie auction at 50l. per foot in the front. By this the community will undoubtedly be considerable gainers; and the proprietors hope to indemnify themselves for their extraordinary expence by the vast sale of goods supposed to attend the shops in that part of the town; though this seems somewhat more dubious than the former.

THE CONCERT HALL.

THE *Concert Hall*, called also *St Cecilia's Hall*, stands in Niddery's street; and was built in 1762, after the model of the great opera-theatre in Parma. The plan was drawn by Sir Robert Mylne, architect of Blackfriars bridge. The musical room is of an oval form, the ceiling being a concave elliptical dome, lighted from the top by a lanthern. The seats are ranged in the form of an amphitheatre; and are capable of containing 500 persons, besides leaving a large area in the middle of the room. The orchestra is at the upper end, and is terminated by an elegant organ.

The musical society was first instituted in the year 1728. Before that time, several gentlemen had formed a weekly club at a tavern kept by one Steil, a great lover of music and a good singer of Scots songs. Here the common entertainment consisted in playing on the harpsichord and violin the concertos and sonatas of Handel, just then published. The meeting, however, soon becoming numerous, they instituted, in the year above mentioned, a society of 70 members, for the purpose of holding a weekly concert. The

EAST FRONT of the NEW UNIVERSITY.

affairs of the society are regulated by a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, and five directors, who are annually chosen by the members. The meetings have been continued ever since that time, on much the same footing as at first, and the number of members is now increased to 200. The weekly concerts are on Friday; the tickets being given *gratis* by the directors, and attention paid in the first place to strangers. Oratorios are occasionally performed throughout the year; and the principal performers have also benefit-concerts. The band are excellent in their several departments; and several of the members are also good performers, and take their part in the orchestra. There are always many applications on the occasion of a vacancy by the death of any of the members or otherwise: and such is generally the number of candidates, that it is no easy matter to get in.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1581, a grant was obtained from King James VI for founding a college or university within the city of Edinburgh; and the citizens, aided by various donations from well disposed persons, purchased a situation for the intended new college, consisting of part of the areas, chambers, and church of the collegiate provostry and prebends of the Kirk-a-field, otherwise called *Templum et Prefectura Sanctæ Mariæ in campis*, lying on the south side of the city. Next year a charter of confirmation and erection was obtained also from King James VI. from which the

college to be built did afterwards derive all the privileges of an university.

In 1583, the provost, magistrates, and council, the patrons of this new institution, prepared the place in the best manner they could for the reception of teachers and students; and in the month of October the same year, Robert Rollock, whom they had invited from a professorship in St Salvator's College in the university of St Andrews, began to teach in the new college of Edinburgh. Other professors were soon after elected; and in the year 1586, Rollock was appointed principal of the college, and the following year also professor of divinity, immediately after he had conferred the degree of M. A. on the students who had been under his tuition for four years. The offices of principal and professor of divinity remained united till the year 1620.

In 1617, King James VI. having visited Scotland after his accession to the crown of England, commanded the principal and regents of the college of Edinburgh to attend him in Stirling castle; and after they had there held a solemn philosophical disputation in the royal presence, his Majesty was so much satisfied with their appearance, that he desired their college for the future might be called *The College of King James*, which name it still bears in all its diplomas or public deeds.

For several years the college consisted only of a principal, who was also professor of divinity, with four regents or professors of philosophy. Each of these regents instructed one class of students for four

years, in Latin, Greek, school logic, mathematics, ethics, and physics, and graduated them at the conclusion of the fourth course. A professor of humanity or Latin was afterwards appointed, who prepared the students for entering under the tuition of the regents; also a professor of mathematics, and a professor of Hebrew or Oriental languages. It was not till about the year 1710 that the four regents began to be confined each to a particular profession; since which time they have been commonly styled *Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy*. The first medical professors appointed at Edinburgh, were Sir Robert Sibbald, and Dr Archibald Pitcairn, in the year 1685. These, however, were only titular professors: and for 30 years afterwards, a summer-lecture on the officinal plants, and the dissection of a human body, once in two or three years, completed the whole course of medical education at Edinburgh. In 1720 an attempt was made to teach the different branches of physic regularly: which succeeded so well, that, ever since, the reputation of the university as a school for medicine hath been constantly increasing, both in the island of Britain, and even among distant nations.

The college is endowed with a good library, founded in 1580, by Mr Clement Little, advocate, who bequeathed it to the town-council. They ordered a house to be built for it in the neighbourhood of St Giles's church, where it was for some time kept under the care of the eldest minister of Edinburgh, but was afterwards removed to the college. This collection is enriched, as well as others of a similar kind,

by receiving a copy of every book entered in Stationers' Hall, according to the statute for the encouragement of authors. Besides this, the only fund it has is the money paid by all the students at the university, except those of divinity, upon their being matriculated; and a sum of £1. given by each professor at his admission. The amount of these sums is uncertain, but has been estimated at about 150l. annually. The students of divinity, who pay nothing to this library, have one belonging to their own particular department.

Here are shown two skulls, one almost as thin as paper, pretended to be that of the celebrated George Buchannan, and, by way of contrast, another, said to have been that of an ideot, and which is excessively thick. Here also are preserved the original protest against the council of Constance for burning John Huss, and Jerom of Prague in 1417; the original contract of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France, and some valuable coins and medals. There are also several portraits; particularly of Robert Rollock the first principal of the university, King James VI., Lord Napier the inventor of logarithms, John Knox, Principal Carstairs, Mr Thomson the author of the Seasons, &c. The museum contains a good collection of natural curiosities, the number of which is daily increasing. The anatomical preparations are worth notice, as are also those belonging to the professor of midwifery.

The celebrity of this college has been greatly owing to the uniform attention of the magistracy in filling up the vacant chairs with men of known abilities

in their respective departments. Greatly to their honour, too, they have been no less attentive to the instituting of new professorships from time to time, as the public seemed to demand them.

There are about 50 bursaries in this university and these do not extend 12l. *per annum* each.

The number of students during the session of the college, from October 10th 1789, to May 6th 1790, was nearly as follows:

Students of Divinity, - -	130
——— Law, - -	100
——— Physic, - -	440
General Classes - - -	420
In all	1090

Since that year it has continually increased rather than diminished.

The old building being very mean, unfit for the reception of so many professors and students, and quite unsuitable to the dignity of such a flourishing university, as well as inconsistent with the improved state of the city, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, according to the design of Robert Adam, Esq. architect. Part of the old fabric has in consequence been pulled down, and the new building is already in considerable forwardness. The foundation stone was laid on Monday the 16th of November, with great solemnity, by the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Pro-

vost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, with the Principal, Professors, and Students of the University of Edinburgh, a number of Nobility and Gentry, and the Masters, Officers, and Brethren, of all the lodges of free masons in the city and neighbourhood, who marched in procession from the Parliament-house down the High-street. After the different masonic ceremonials were performed, two crystal bottles, cast on purpose at the glass-house of Leith, were deposited in the foundation-stone. In one of these were put different coins of the present reign, each of them being previously enveloped in chrystal, in such an ingenious manner, that the legend on the coins could be distinctly read without breaking the chrystal. In the other bottle were deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the university, together with several other papers; in particular the different newspapers, containing advertisements relative to the college, &c. and a list of the names of the Principal and Professors, also of the present Lord Provost and Magistrates, and officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The bottles being carefully sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper wrapt in block tin: upon the under side of the copper were engraved the arms of the city of Edinburgh and the University, likewise the arms of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

The east and west fronts of this pile are to extend 255 feet, and the south and north 358. There are to be houses for the Principal, and six or seven

of the Professors. The library is to be a room of 160 feet in length; the museum for natural curiosities is to be of the same extent; and the dimensions of the hall for graduations and public exercises are about 90 feet by 30. There are likewise to be an elegant and most convenient anatomical theatre; a chemical laboratory; and large rooms for instruments and experiments for the professors of mathematics, natural philosophy, and agriculture. The whole, when finished, if not the most splendid structure of the sort in Europe, will however be the completest and most commodious; and it will do the utmost honour to the genius of the architect, and to the munificence of the public *. Upwards of 30,000 l. have been subscribed, received, and expended. Large sums, yet smaller than was expected, have been received from abroad. The necessities of a war, and of our political interests in the system of Europe, have hitherto prevented Parliament from granting any sum of money, to aid the completion of this noble undertaking. It is not more than half finished; but, it is hoped, that, when the prosperity of the country shall be renewed with the return of peace, public spirit will not suffer this edifice to remain long in its present state.

* A ground plan of the new building, with elevations of the east and south fronts designed by R. Adam, Esq; and most beautifully engraved in aquatinta, by Mr Jukes, price 12s 6d the set, are to be had at T. Brown's shop.

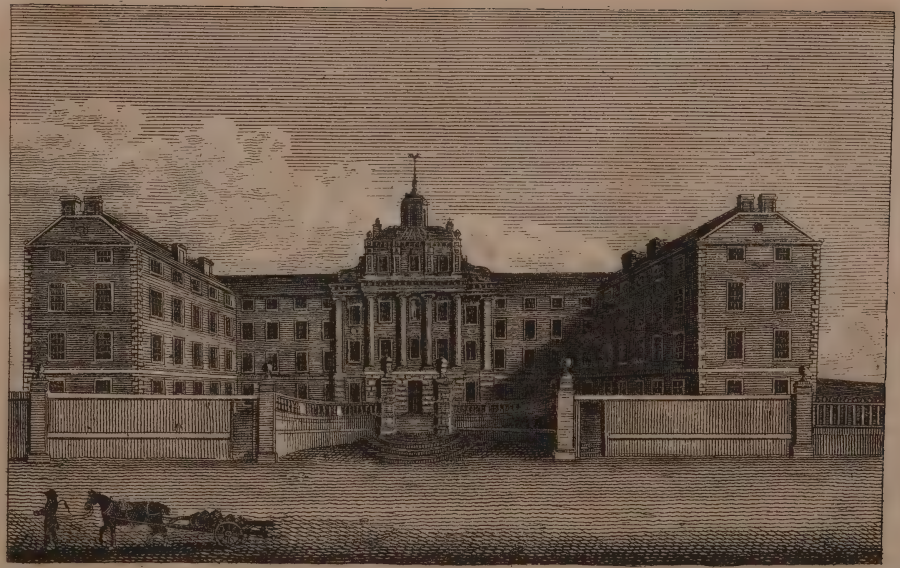
THE BOTANICAL GARDEN,

BELONGING to the university, is situate at the distance of about a mile, on the road between Edinburgh and Leith. It consists of about five acres of ground; and is furnished with a great variety of plants, many of them brought from the most distant quarters of the globe. The professor is botanist to the king, and receives a salary of 120 l. annually for the support of the garden. A monument, to the memory of the celebrated botanist Linnæus, was erected here by the late Dr Hope, who first planned the garden, and brought it to perfection.

The university of Edinburgh, like the others in this kingdom, sends one member to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland; and the widows of the professors have a right to annuities from the funds of those of ministers, the professors contributing to that fund, and being trustees on it along with the presbytery of Edinburgh.

THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

THE *Public Dispensary* was founded by Dr Duncan in 1776, for the poor whose diseases are of such a nature as to render their admission into the infirmary either unnecessary or improper. Here the patients receive advice *gratis* four days in the week; a register is kept of the diseases of each and of the effects produced by the medicines



ROYAL INFIRMARY

employed. All patients not improper for Dispensary treatment are admitted on the recommendation of the elder or church-warden of the parish wherein they reside. The physicians officiate and give lectures *gratis*; so that the apothecary, who lodges in the house, and the medicines, are the only expences attending this useful institution. The expence of the whole is defrayed by public contributions, and from a small annual fee paid by the students who attend the lectures. It is under the direction of a president, two vice-presidents, and 20 directors, elected annually from among the contributors. One guinea entitles a contributor to recommend patients, and be a governor for two years; and five guineas gives the same privilege for life. Subscriptions to this humane and useful institution are received by Mr Gordon, bookseller, Parliament Square, treasurer to the Dispensary.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE *Royal Infirmary* was first thought of by the College of Physicians in 1725. A fishing company happened to be dissolved at that time, the partners contributed some part of their stock towards the establishment of the infirmary. A subscription was also set on foot, and application made to the General Assembly to recommend the same throughout their jurisdiction. This was readily complied with, and the Assembly passed an act for that purpose, but very little regard was paid to it by the

clergy. Notwithstanding this, however, 2000l. being procured, a small house was opened for the reception of the sick poor in August 1729. In 1736, the contributors towards the Infirmary were erected into a body corporate by royal statute: and after this, the contributors increased very considerably; by which means the managers were enabled to enlarge their scheme from time to time; and at last to undertake the present magnificent structure, the foundation of which was laid in 1738. During 25 years, when this institution was in its infancy, Lord Hopetoun bestowed upon it an annuity of 400l. In 1750, Doctor Archibald Ker bequeathed to this incorporation 200l. a-year in the island of Jamaica. In 1755, the Lords of the Treasury made a donation to it of 8000l. which had been appointed for the support of invalids. In return for this the managers of the Infirmary constantly keep 60 beds in readiness for the reception of sick soldiers. In the year 1791 sick servants began to be admitted into the infirmary, and a ward was fitted up for their reception.

This institution, however, was more indebted to George Drummond, Esq; than to any other person. He was seven times chosen Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and always directed his attention to the improvement of the city, particularly to that of the Royal Infirmary. So sensible were the managers of their obligations to him, that, in their hall, they erected a bust of him with this inscription, "George "Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for "all the benefits which it derives from the Royal "Infirmary."—In 1748, the stock of the Infirmary

amounted to 500 l.; in 1755, to 7076l., besides the estate left by Doctor Ker; in 1764, to 23,426.; and in 1778, to 27,074l.

The Royal Infirmary is attended by two physicians chosen by the managers, who visit their patients daily in presence of the students. All the members of the college of surgeons are also obliged to attend in rotation, according to seniority. If any surgeon declines attendance, he is not allowed to appoint a depute; but the patients are committed to the care of one or four assistant surgeons, chosen annually by the managers. From the years 1762 to 1769, there were admitted 6261 patients; which number, added to 109 who were in the hospital at the commencement of the year 1762, made in all 6270. Of these, 4395 were cured; 348 died; the rest were either relieved, dismissed incurable, for irregularities, or by their own desire, or remained in the hospital. From1770 to 1775, the patients annually admitted into the Infirmary were, at an average, 1567; of whom 63 died. In 1776 there were admitted 1668, of whom 57 died; and in 1777, the number admitted was 1593, and of deaths 52. In the year 1786, there were admitted 1822 patients: of these 1354 were cured: 166 relieved; 84 died; and the rest were either relieved or dismissed incurable,—for irregularities,—or by their own desire.

The building consists of a body and two wings, each of them three stories high, with an attic storey and garrets, and a very elegant front. The body is 210 feet long, and 36 broad in the middle, but at

the ends only 24 feet broad. There is a bust of King George II. in a Roman dress, above the great door. The wings are 70 feet long, and 24 broad. In the centre is a large stair-case, so wide that sedan-chairs may be carried up. In the different wards, 228 patients may be accommodated, each in a different bed. There are cold and hot baths for the patients,—and for the citizens; and to those intended for the last, the patients are never admitted.

Beside the apartments necessary for the sick, there are others for the officers and servants belonging to the house. There are likewise rooms for the managers, a consulting room for the physicians and surgeons, a waiting-room for the students, and a theatre that will hold upwards of 200 people, for performing chirurgical operations. There is a military ward, supported by the interest of 8000l. already mentioned; and in consequence of which a small guard is always kept at the Infirmary. The wards for sick servants are supported by collections at the church doors. Besides the attendance of the royal college of surgeons by rotation, as has already been mentioned, there are two physicians belonging to the house, who are elected by the managers, and have a small salary; there is likewise a house surgeon and an apothecary. Students who attend the Infirmary pay 3l. 3s. annually, which brings in a revenue of about 500l. towards defraying the expence of the house. Two wards are set apart for the patients whose cases are supposed to be the most interesting; and the physicians give lectures upon them.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE earliest institution of a grammar-school in Edinburgh seems to have been about the year 1519. The whole expence bestowed upon the first building of this kind amounted only to about 40l. Sterling. Another building, which had been erected for the accommodation of the scholars in 1578, continued, notwithstanding the great increase of their number, to be used for that purpose till 1777: The foundation of the present new building was laid on the 24th of June that year by Sir William Forbes, Grand Master of the Free Masons. The total length of this building is 120 feet from south to north; the breadth in the middle 36, at each end 38 feet. The great hall where the boys meet for prayers, is 68 feet by 30. At each end of the hall is a room of 32 feet by 20, intended for libraries. The building is two stories high, the one 18, the other 17 feet in height. The expence of the whole, when finished, was reckoned at 4000l.

There is a rector and four masters, who teach from 400 to 500 scholars annually. The salaries are trifling, and the fees depend upon the reputation they have obtained for teaching; and as this has been for some years very considerable, the rector's place is supposed to be worth not less than 400l. *per annum*, a master's about half that sum. There is a janitor, whose place is supposed to be worth about 70l. a-year. His business is to take care of the boys on the

play-ground; and there is a woman who lives on the spot as under janitor, whose place may be worth about 25l. annually. There is a library, but not large, as each of the boys pays only one shilling annually to its support.

There are four established English schools in Edinburgh; the masters of which receive a small salary, upon express condition, that they shall not take above five shillings *per* quarter from any of their scholars. There are likewise many other private schools in Edinburgh for all languages; and, in general, every kind of education is to be had here in great perfection, and at a very cheap rate.

THE MINT.

THE *Mint* is kept up by the articles of Union, with all the offices belonging to it, though no money is ever struck here. It stands in the Cowgate, a little to the west of the English church; but is in a ruinous state, though still inhabited by the different officers, who have free houses; and the bellman enjoys his salary by regularly ringing the bell. This place, as well as the Abbey of Holyrood-house, is an asylum for debtors.

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL.

THE *English Chapel* stands near the Cowgate-port, and was founded on the 3d of April 1771. The foundation-stone was laid by General Oughton, with the

following inscription: *Edifici sacr. Ecclesiæ episc. Angliæ, primum posuit lapidem J. Adolphus Oughton, in architectionicæ Scotiæ repub. curio. maximus, militum prefectus, regnante Georgio III. tertio Apr. die, A. D.* M,DCC,LXXI. It is a plain handsome building, neatly fitted up in the inside, and somewhat resembling the church of St Martin's in the fields, London. It is 90 feet long, and 75 broad, and ornamented with an elegant spire of considerable height. It is also furnished with an excellent bell, formerly belonging to the chapel-royal at Holyrood-house, which is permitted to be rung to assemble the congregation; an indulgence not granted to the Presbyterians in England. The expence of the building was defrayed by voluntary subscription; and, to the honour of the country, people of all persuasions contributed to this pious work. It has already cost 7000l. and will require 1000l. more to finish the portico. This church is built in a singular manner, viz. from south to north, and the altar-piece stands on the east side. Three clergymen officiate here, of whom the first has 150l. the other two 100l. each. The altar-piece is finely decorated, and there is a good organ.

There is another episcopal chapel, but small, in Blackfriars Wynd, which was founded by Baron Smythe, in the year 1722. There are also some meetings of the Episcopal church of Scotland, who adhere to their old forms, having still their bishops and inferior clergy. For some time these were subjected to penal laws, as they refused to take the oath to government, or mention the present royal family

in their public prayers; but of late they have conformed, and had their conduct approved of by his majesty; so that now every denomination of Christians in Britain pray for the royal family on the throne.

THE CANONGATE CHURCH.

AGREEABLY to a royal mandate, issued by James VII. in consequence of an application made by the inhabitants of the Canongate, the magistrates of Edinburgh bought a piece of ground for a church and church-yard, and began to build a church A. D. 1688. This building is of the figure of the cross. The front of it is decently ornamented, and, on its top, are the head and horns of a deer, with a cross erect, over the top of the forehead, between the horns, emblematical of the ridiculous legend which is told of King David I. * founder of the Abbey of Holyrood-house. The expence of this building was about 2400l. Sterling. There are two ministers to this church; the King is the patron of the first, and the Trades and proprietors of houses in the Canongate, of the second.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD-HOUSE.

THIS Palace, though much neglected, is the only royal habitation in Scotland, that is not entirely in

* See Account of Holyrood-House.

Palace of *Holyrodhouse, from the* North west.

NORTH EAST VIEW of the RUINS of the ABBEY CHURCH of HOLYROODHOUSE

ruins. It is a handsome square of 230 feet in the inside, surrounded with piazzas. The front, facing the west, consists of two double towers joined by a beautiful low building, adorned with a double ballustrade above. The gateway in the middle is decorated with double stone columns, supporting a cupola in the middle, representing an imperial crown, with a clock underneath. On the right hand is the great staircase, which leads to the council-chamber and the royal apartments. These are large and spacious. In one of them (the great Gallery) the Scots Peers meet to elect 16 of their number to represent them in Parliament: This gallery is on the left hand, and measures 150 feet by 27 and a half. It is adorned with the supposed portraits of all the kings of Scotland. In the apartments of the Duke of Hamilton, which he possesses as hereditary keeper of the palace, Queen Mary's bed of crimson damask, bordered with green fringes and tassels, is still to be seen, but almost reduced to rags. Here also strangers are shown a piece of wainscot hung upon hinges, which opens to a trap-stair communicating to the apartments below. Through this passage, Darnley and the other conspirators rushed in to murder the unhappy Rizzio. Towards the outward door of these apartments are large dusky spots on the floor, said to be occasioned by Rizzio's blood, which could never be washed out. In the lodgings assigned to Lord Dunmore is a picture by Van Dyke, esteemed a masterly performance, of King Charles I. and his Queen going a-hunting. There are likewise the portraits of their present Majesties at full length by Ramsay. The lodgings above the royal

apartments are occupied by the Duke of Argyle, as heritable master of the household.

The Royal Apartments were lately repaired, and furnished in a style of princely elegance, for the reception of the unfortunate Exiles of the Royal Family of France, Monsieur Le Count d'Artois, and his sons the Dukes of D'Angouleme and Berry, with their suite. These illustrious strangers, after a residence of three years in the palace of the Scottish Monarchs, left this country last year (1799), impressed with the most lively sentiments of gratitude for the generous and respectful treatment they had experienced on the part of the Magistrates and inhabitants of the City of Edinburgh, and from the most distinguished characters amongst the Scottish Nobility *.

* Before his Royal Highness left Edinburgh, he transmitted the following letter to the right honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates:---

[Translation]

Edinburgh, *August* 5, 1799.

Gentlemen,---Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the King my brother making it requisite that I should leave this city, where, during my residence, I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard; I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respectable Magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of his Britannic Majesty. I hope I shall one day have it in my power to make known, in happier moments, my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiments with which you have inspired me, the sincere assurance of which time only permits me to offer you at present.

(Signed) CHARLES PHILIP.

To the Lord Provost and Magstrates of the City of Edinburgh.

During his residence in Holyrood-house, his Royal Highness held frequent levees, many of which were extremely brilliant, and excited in the minds of the inhabitants some faint ideas "of the days of other "years," when the cheering presence of its beloved Monarchs communicated splendour and animation to this ancient metropolis, inspiring it with a proud consciousness of the remote antiquity and hereditary independence of the Scottish Throne.

The circumstance, too, of the heir-apparent to one of the most powerful sovereignties in Europe, compelled to seek refuge in a remote corner of the British Empire, afforded, at once, a striking example of the mutability of human grandeur,—of the liberality of sentiment that distinguishes the present race of Scotsmen *,—and of the exalted generosity of the British nation, which, triumphing over inveterate enmities, protected and entertained, with royal munificence, the ill-fated relics of a once powerful family, that had, with unvarying perseverance, pursued a policy highly inimical, too often, nearly fatal, to the interests of Great Britain.

The front of this palace is two stories high; the roof flat; but at each end the front projects, and is or-

* The Great Gallery was fitted up as a Chapel for his Royal Highness, where Mass was publicly celebrated by the French clergy without the least opposition from the ministers or people of Edinburgh:—Whereas, during the reign of the lovely and unfortunate Mary, the barbarous inhabitants of this city, instigated by the inflammatory harangues of Knox and his accomplices, more than once threatened the life of their amiable Sovereign, whilst endeavouring to avail herself of a privilege not denied the lowest criminals.

namented with circular towers at the angles. Here the building is much higher, and the rest of the palace is three stories in height. The northwest towers were built by James V. for his own residence; his name is still to be seen below a nitch in one of these towers. During the minority of Queen Mary, this palace was burned by the English; but soon after repaired and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it consisted of five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space it does at present; but the building itself extended further to the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, part of which was not long ago pulled down. Great part of the palace was burnt by Cromwell's soldiers; but it was repaired and altered into the present form after the Restoration. The fabric was planned by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and executed by Robert Mylne mason. The environs of the palace afford an asylum for insolvent debtors; and adjoining to it is an extensive park, all of which is a sanctuary.

The Abbey church was formerly called the *Monastery of Holyrood-House*, and built by King David I. in 1128. He gave it the name of *olyrood-House*, in memory, as is said, of his deliverance from an enraged hart, by the miraculous interposition of a cross from heaven. This monastery he gave to the canons regular of St Augustine: on whom he had bestowed the church of Edinburgh castle, with those of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphin, and Liberton, in the shire of

Mid-Lothian, and of Airth in Stirling-shire; the priories of St Mary's Isle in Galloway, of Blantyre in Clydesdale, of Rowadill in Ross, and three others in the Western Isles. To them he also granted the privilege of erecting a borough between the town of Edinburgh and the church of Holyrood-house. From these canons their burgh had the name of *Canongate*, which it still retains. In this new borough they had a right to hold markets. They had also portions of land in different parts, with a most extensive jurisdiction, and a right of trial by duel, and fire and water ordeal. They had also certain revenues payable out of the exchequer and other funds, with fishings, and the privilege of erecting those mills on the water of Leith, which still retain the name of *Canon-mills*. Other grants and privileges were bestowed by succeeding sovereigns; so that it was deemed the richest religious foundation in the world. At the Reformation, its annual revenues were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, two dozen of hens, as many salmon, 12 loads of salt: besides a great number of swine, and about 250l. Sterling in money. At the Reformation, the superiority of North Leith, part of Pleasance, the Barony of Broughton, and the Canongate, were vested in the Earl of Roxburgh; and were purchased from him by the Town-council of Edinburgh in 1636. In 1544, the church suffered considerably by the invasion of the English; but was speedily repaired. At the Restoration, King Charles II. ordered the church to be set apart as a chapel-royal, and prohibited its use as a common parish church for the future. It was then fitted up in

a very elegant manner. A throne was erected for the Sovereign, and 1 . stalls for the Knights of the Order of the Thistle; but as mass had been celebrated in it in the reign of James VII. and it had an organ, with a spire, and a fine chime of bells on the west side, the Presbyterians, at the Revolution, entirely destroyed its ornaments, and left nothing but the bare walls.—Through time, the roof of the church became ruinous, on which the Duke of Hamilton represented its condition to the Barons of Exchequer, and craved that it might be repaired. This request was complied with: but the architect and mason who were employed, covered the roof with thick flag stones, which soon impaired the fabric; and on the second of December 1768, the roof fell in. Since that time, no attempt has been made to repair it, and it is now entirely fallen into ruins.

The ruins of this church, however, are still sufficient to discover the excellency of the workmanship. Here some of the kings of Scotland are interred; and an odd kind of curiosity has been the occasion of exposing some bones, said to be those of Lord Darnley, and the body of a Countess of Roxburgh, who died several hundred years ago. The bones were very large, and the body of the supposed Countess was almost complete in all its parts,—the features distinct,—the hair of the head tolerably fresh,—the flesh in general entire,—but extremely hard and dry. The chapel was fitted up in the elegant manner above mentioned by James VII.; but such was the enthusiasm of the mob, that they not only destroyed the ornaments, but tore up even the pavement, which was of marble.

THE OBSERVATORY.

THE *Observatory* is built on the top of the *Calton-hill*. The scheme for erecting it was first adopted in the year 1736; but the disturbances occasioned by the Porteous mob prevented any thing from being done towards the execution of it at that time. The Earl of Morton afterwards gave 100l. for the purpose of building an observatory, and appointed Mr M'Laurin, professor of mathematics, together with the principal and some professors of the university, trustees for managing the sum. Mr M'Laurin added to the money above mentioned the profits arising from a course of lectures which he read on experimental philosophy: which, with some other small sums, amounted in all to 300l.: but Mr M'Laurin dying, the design was dropped. Afterwards the money was put into the hands of two persons who became bankrupt; but a considerable dividend being obtained out of their effects, the principal and interest, about the year 1776, amounted to 400l. A plan of the building was made out by Mr Craig architect; and the foundation-stone was laid by Mr Stodart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August 1776. About this time, however, Mr Adam the architect happening to come to Edinburgh, conceived the idea of giving the whole the appearance of a fortification, for which its stuation on the top of the Calton-hill was very much adapted. Accordingly a line was marked out for inclosing the limits of the observatory, with a wall constructed with buttresses and em-

brasures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. Thus the money designed for the work was totally exhausted, and the observatory lay in an unfinished state till the summer of the year 1791. It is now completely finished at the expence of the city, and the public are in a particular manner indebted for this to the spirited exertions of our present worthy Provost, Sir James Stirling, Bart.

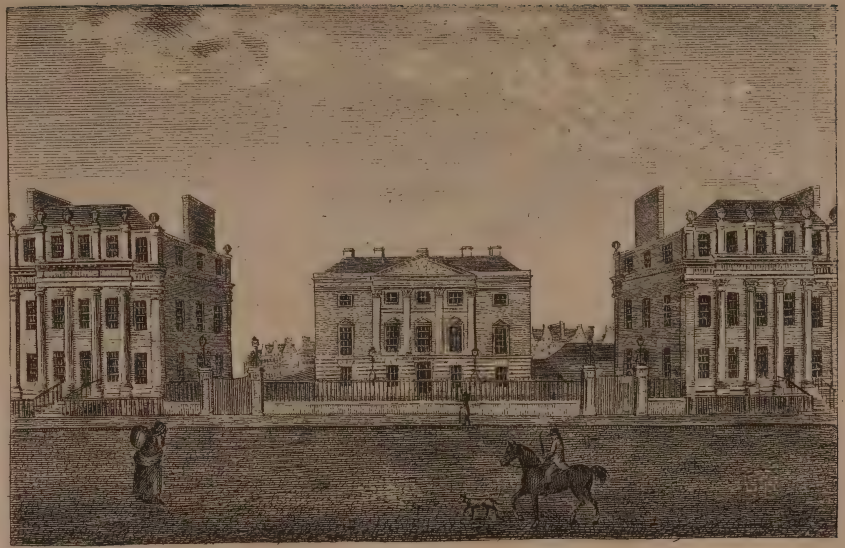
Around this hill there is a pleasant walk, which affords one of the finest prospects that can be imagined, varying remarkably almost every step. On this hill, too, is a burying-ground, which contains a fine monument to the memory of David Hume the hisorian. At a small distance eastward stands the *New Bridewell.*

GENERAL EXCISE-OFFICE.

On the east side of St Andrew's Square sands the *General Excise-Office,* built by the late Sir Laurence Dundass for his own residence, but sold by his son for the above purpose. It is a very handsome building, with a pediment in front ornamented with the King's arms, and supported by four Corinthian pilasters; and, in conjunction with the two corner houses, has a fine effect.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This edifice stands on the north side of George's Street. It is of an oval form; and has a very neat spire of 186 feet in height, with a chime of eight



The Excise Office *With the Adjacent Buildings in St. Andrews Square.*

HERIOTT's HOSPITALL. From the South.

Front view of HERIOTS HOSPITAL

bells; the first and only one of the kind in Scotland. It has also a handsome portico in front.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HALL.

OPPOSITE to St Andrew's church is the *Physician's Hall*, designed for the meetings of the Faculty, and which has a portico resembling that of the church. It is a heavy though not inelegant building.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

FARTHER to the westward, on the south side, stand the *Assembly Rooms*, which, though a heavy looking building on the outside, are nevertheless extremely elegant and commodious within. The largest is 100 feet long and 40 broad, being exceeded in its dimensions by none in the island, the large one at Bath excepted. Weekly assemblies are held here for dancing and card-playing, under the direction of a master of ceremonies; admission-tickets five shillings each.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL owes its foundation to George Heriot, goldsmith to James VI., who acquired by his business a large fortune. At his death, he left the Magistrates of Edinburgh 23,625 l. 10 s. "for the "maintainance, relief, and bringing up, of so many "poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the "town of Edinburgh," as the above sum should be

sufficient for. This hospital is finely situated on the west end of the south ridge, almost opposite to the castle, and is the most magnificent building of the kind in Edidburgh. It was founded in July 1628, according to a plan (as is reported) of Inigo Jones; but the work being interrupted by the civil wars, it was not finished till the year 1650. The expence of the building is said to have been upwards of 30,000l.; (money, it is to be observed, then bore 10l. per cent. interest): and the hospital is now possessed of an improveable income of about 3000l. a-year; though this cannot be absolutely ascertained, as the rents are paid in grain, and must of course be fluctuating.

It stands on a rising ground to the south-west of the city, and is a square of 160 feet without, having a court of 94 feet square in the inside, with piazzas on two of the sides. There is a spire with a clock over the gateway, and each corner of the building is ornamented with turrets; but, notwithstanding the magnificent appearance of the outside, the inner part is far from being convenient. There is a statue of the founder over the gateway, in the dress of the times, and a very good painting of him in the council-room, with a picture of a late treasurer, Mr Carmichael. There is a chapel 61 feet long and 22 broad, which is now repaired in such a manner, as to make it worthy the attention of strangers. When Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh after the battle of Dunbar, he quartered his sick and wounded soldiers in this hospital. It was applied to the same purpose till the year 1658, when General Monk, at the request of the governors, removed the soldiers; and on

the 11th of April 1659, it was opened for the reception of boys, 30 of whom were admitted into it. The August after, they were increased to 40; and in 1661, to 52. In 1753 the number was raised to 130, and in 1763 to 140; but since that time it has decreased. In this hospital the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a knowledge of the Latin tongue. With such as choose to follow any kind of trade an apprentice-fee of 30l. is given when they leave the hospital; and those who choose an academical education, have an annuity of 10l. a-year bestowed on them for four years. The whole is under the oversight of the treasurer, who has under him a house-governor, house-keeper and school-masters.

WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

WATSON'S Hospital has its name from the founder, George Watson, who was at first clerk to Sir William Dick, Provost of Edinburgh in 1676, then accountant of the Bank of Scotland: after that he became receiver of the city's impost on ale, treasurer to the Merchant's Maiden Hospital, and to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. Dying a batchelor in 1723, he left 12,000l. for the maintenance and education of the children and grand-children of decayed members of the merchant company of Edinburgh. The scheme, however, was not put in execution till the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to 20,000l. The present build-

ing was then erected, in which about 60 boys are maintained and educated. It is much less magnificent than Heriot's Hospital, but the building is far from being despicable. It stands to the southward of the city, at a small distance from Heriot's Hospital, and was erected at the expence of 5000l.: its present revenue is about 1700l. It is under the management of the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean-of-guild, and the two ministers of the Old Church. The boys are genteelly clothed, and liberally educated. Such as choose an university education are allowed 10l. *per* annum for five years: those who go to trades have 20l. allowed them for their apprentice-fee; and, at the age of 25 years, if they have behaved properly, and not contracted marriage without consent of the governors, they receive a bounty of 50l. The boys are under the immediate inspection of the treasurer, school-masters, and house-keeper.

THE MERCHANT'S MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

THE *Merchant's Maiden Hospital* was established by voluntary contribution about the end of the last century, for the maintenance of young girls, daughters of the merchants burgesses of Edinburgh. The governors were erected into a body corporate, by act of parliament, in 1707. The annual revenue amounts to 1350l. Seventy girls are maintained in it; who, upon leaving the house, receive 4l. 6s. 8d. excepting a few who are allowed 8l. 6s. 8d. out of the funds of

— A VIEW of the ORPHAN'S HOSPITAL —
and adjacent Buildings

the hospital. The profits arising from work done in the house are also divided among the girls, according to their industry.

THE TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

THE *Trades Maiden Hospital* was founded in the year 1704 by the incorporations of Edinburgh, for the maintenance of the daughters of decayed members, on a plan similar to that of the merchants Hospital. To this as well as to the former, one Mrs Mary Erskine, a widow gentlewoman, contributed so liberally, that she was by the governors stiled *joint foundress* of the hospital. Fifty girls are maintained in the house, who pay of entry money 1l. 13s. 4d.; and when they leave it, receive a bounty of five pounds eleven shillings and one penny halfpenny. The revenues are estimated at 600l. a-year.

THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

THE *Orphan Hospital* was planned in 1732 by Andrew Gairdner merchant, and other inhabitants. It was promoted by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, by other societies, by voluntary subscriptions, and a collection at the church doors. In 1733, the managers hired a house, took in 30 orphans, maintained them, and taught them the weaving business. In 1735, they were erected into a body corporate by the town of Edinburgh; and in 1743, they obtained a charter of erection from his late Majesty, appointing most of the great

officers of state in Scotland, and the heads of the different societies in Edinburgh, members of this corporation; with powers to them to hold real property to the amount of 1200l. a-year. The revenue is inconsiderable; but the institution is supported by the contributions of charitable persons. Into this hospital orphans are received from any part of the kingdom. None are admitted under seven, nor continued in it after 14 years of age. At present (1800) above 150 orphans are maintained in it.

THE Orphan Hospital is situated to the east of the North Bridge; and is a handsome building, consisting of a body and two wings, with a neat spire, furnished with a clock and two bells. The late philanthropic Mr Howard admits, that this institution is one of the most useful charities in Europe, and is a pattren for all institutions of the kind. The funds have been considerably increased, and the building greatly improved, through the attention and spirited exertions of the worthy Mr Thomas Tod, the late treasurer.

THE TRINITY HOSPITAL.

THIS was originally founded and amply endowed, by King James II's Queen. At the Reformation it was stripped of its revenues; but the regent afterwards bestowed them on the provost of Edinburgh, who gave them to the citizens for the use of the poor. In 1585, town-councill purchased from Robert Pont, at that time provost of Trinity College, his interest in these subjects; and the transaction was afterwards

ratified by James VI. The hospital was then repaired, and appointed for the reception of poor old burgesses, and unmarried children, not under 50 years of age. In the year 1700, this hospital maintained 54 persons; but since this time the number has decreased.—The revenue consists in a real estate of lands and houses, the gross rent of which is 762l. a-year; and 5500l. lent out in bonds at 4 *per cent.*

This hospital is situated at the foot of Leith-wynd, and maintains about 50 of both sexes, who are comfortably lodged, each having a room for themselves. They are supplied with roast or boiled meat every day for dinner, have money allowed them for clothes, and likewise a small sum for pocket-money. There is a small library for their amusement, and they have a chaplain to say prayers. There are some out-pensioners who have 6l. a-year, but these are discouraged by the governors. The funds are under the management of the town-council.

THE CHARITY WORKHOUSE.

THE *Charity Workhouse* was erected in 1743 by voluntary contribution. It is a large plain building, on the south side of the city. Here the poor are employed, and are allowed twopence out of every shilling they earn. The expence of this institution is supposed to be not less than 4000l. annually; as about 700 persons of both sexes, including children, are maintained here, each of whom cannot be reckoned to cost less than 5l. 10s. per annum; and there are, besides, 3000 out-pensioners. The only permanent fund

for defraying this expence, is a tax of two per cent. on the valued rents of the city, which may bring in about 600 annually; and there are other funds which yield about 400l. The rest is derived from collections at the church doors, and voluntary contributions; but as these always fall short of what is requisite, recourse must frequently be had to extraordinary collections The sum arising from the rents of the city, however, is constantly increasing; *but the Members of the College of Justice are exempted from the tax.*

There are two other charity workhouses in the suburbs, much on the same plan with that now described; one in the Canongate, and the other in St Cuthbert's or West Kirk parish.

To this account of the charitable establishments in Edinburgh, we shall add that of some others; which, though not calculated to decorate the city by any public building, are perhaps no less deserving of praise than any we have mentioned. The first is that of Captain William Horn; who left 3500l. in trust to the magistrates, the annual profits to be divided on Christmas day to poor out-day labourers, who must at that season of the year be destitute of employment; five pounds to be given to those who have large families, and one half to those who have smaller.

Another charity is that of Robert Johnston, L. L D. of London, who, in 1640, left 3000l. to the poor of this city; 1000l. to be employed in setting them to work; another 1000l. to clothe the boys in He-

riot's Hospital; and the third 1000l. to bursers at the university.

About the beginning of this century, John Strachen left his estate of Craigcrook, now upwards of 300l. a-year, in trust to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to be by them disposed of in small sums to poor old people not under 65 years of age, and to orphans not above 12.

There is, besides, a society for the support of the industrious poor, another for the indigent sick, and there are also many charity schools.—Opposite to the Charity Workhouse, on the east side, is *Bedlam*, appropriated for the reception of persons, disordered in mind.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

It now remains only to speak something of the religious and civil establishments of this metropolis. The highest of the former is the *General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, who meet here annually in the month of May, in an aisle of the church of St Giles fitted up on purpose for them. The throne is filled by a commissioner from his Majesty, but he neither debates nor votes. He calls them together, and dissolves them at the appointed time in the name of the king; but they call and dissolve themselves in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. This Assembly consists of 350 members, chosen out of the various presbyteries throughout the kingdom; and the debates are often very interesting and eloquent.

This is the supreme ecclesiastical court in Scotland, to which appeals lie from the inferior ones.

The ecclesiastical court next in dignity to the Assembly is the *Synod of Lothian and Tweedale*, who meet in the same place in April and November; and next to them is the *Presbytery of Edinburgh* These meet on the last Wednesday of every month; and are trustees on the funds for minister's widow. They have a hall in Scott's close, where there is a good picture of Dr Webster by Martin, which was put up at the expence of the trustees, out of gratitude for the trouble he took in planning and fully establishing the fund.

The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, was established a body-corporate by Queen Anne in the year 1709, for the pupose of erecting schools to instruct poor children in the principals of christianity, as well as in reading and writing. The Society have a hall in Warriston's close, where their business is transacted. From time to time they have received large contributions, which have always been very properly applied; and for much the same purpose his Majesty gives 1000l. annually to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which is employed by a committee of their number for instructing the poor highlanders in the principles of the Christian religion.

The Earse Church at Edinburgh was built about 24 years ago by subscription for the same laudable

purpose. Great numbers of people resort to the metropolis from the Highlands, who understand no language but their own, and consequently have no opportunity of instruction without it; and a most remarkable proof of the benefit they have received from it is, that though the church is capable of holding 1000l. people, yet it is not large enough for those who apply for seats. The minister has 100l. *per annum* arising from the seat rents, and holds communion with the church of Scotland. The establishment was promoted by William Dickson, dyer in Edindurgh.

Besides the religious establishments above mentioned, there are in Edinburgh the following parochial churches, of which the limits of this work will not allow us to give a particular description.

1. *The Old and New Gray Friar's Churches*, two contiguous buildings; the one built in 1612, and the other in 1721. The former is remarkable for having been the prison of the covenanters during the troubles of the reign of Charles II. On the 7th of May 1718, part of the same church was blown up by gun-powder, belonging to the town, which had been lodged in the steeple.

2. *Lady Yester's Church*, founded in 1647, by Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester.

3. *Trinity College Church*, founded in 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II. in honour of of the holy Trinity, called since the Reformation, the *College-Kirk*.

4. *The Church of St Cuthbert's*, commonly called the *West Kirk*, whose parish is esteemed the richest

and most populous in Scotland. This church appears to be of great antiquity, as, in the charter of foundation of the monastery of Holyrood-house, there is mention of donations made to it by the usurper Macbeth. Some years ago, this church becoming ruinous, a new one was erected, which has been lately ornamented with a handsome spire.

Owing to great increase of the number of inhabitants in the parish of St Cuthbert's, it was found necessary to erect a place of worship for their accommodation. A *Chaple of Ease* was accordingly built by subscription. The landholders and kirk-session of the parish of St Cuthbert's have the government of all matters respecting this chapel, and the right of electing the minister.

There is another chapel, founded by Lady Glenorchy in the year 1772, called *Lady Glenorchy's Chapel*, whose minister holds communion with the Church of Scotland.

A chapel has been also built for the accommodation of part of a very numerous congregation, belonging to the Canongate Church.

Besides these, there are a great many other places ofworship in this city, belonging to different sectaries, too tedious to mention.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

With regard to the *Political Constitution* of Edinburgh, the town-council have the direction of all public affairs. The *ordinary* council consists only of 25 persons; but the *council ordinary and extraordinary*

of 33. The whole is composed of merchants or tradesmen, whose respective powers and interests are so interwoven, that a balance is preserved between the two bodies. The members of the town-council are partly elected by the members of the 14 incorporations, and they partly choose their own successors. The election is made in the following manner: First, a list or *leet* of six persons is made out by each incorporation; from which number the deacon belonging to that incorporation must be chosen. These lists are then laid before the ordinary council of 25, who "shorten the *leets*," by expunging one half of the names from each; and from the three remaining ones the deacon is to be chosen. When this election is over, the new deacons are presented to the ordinary council, who choose six of them to be members of their body, and the six deacons of last year then walk off. The council of 25 next proceed to the election of three merchant and two trades counsellors. The members of council, who now amount to 33 in number, then make out *leets*, from which the lord provost, dean of guild, treasurer, and bailies, must be chosen. The candidates for each of these offices are three in number; and the election is made by the 30 members of council already mentioned, joined to the eight *extraordinary* council-deacons.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who is styled *Right Honourable*, is lord lieutenant for the city of Edinburgh: high-sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and the town, harbour, and road of Leith. He has also a jurisdiction in mat-

ters of life and death. He is preses of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained bands, commander of the city-guard, and of Edinburgh jail. He is also colonel of the first regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. In the city he has the precedency of all the great officers of state and of the nobility; walking on the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner, and has the privilege of having a sword and mace carried before him. Under him are four magistrates, called *bailies*, whose office is much the same with that of alderman in London. There is also a dean of guild, who has the charge of public buildings, and without whose warrant no house or building can be erected within the city. He has a council to consult, with a nominal treasurer, who formerly had the keeping of the town's money, which is now given to the chamberlain. These seven are elected annually; who, with the seven of the former year, three merchants and two trades counsellors, and 14 deacons or preseses of incorporated trades, making in all 33, form the council of the city, and have the sole management and disposal of the city revenues; by which means they have the disposal of places to the amount of 20,000l. annually. Formerly the provost was also an officer in the Scots parliament. The magistrates are sheriffs-depute and justices of the peace; and the town-council are also patrons of all the churches in Edinburgh, patrons of the university, and electors of the city's representative in parliament. They have besides a very ample jurisdiction both civil and criminal. They are superiors of the Canongate, Portsburgh, and Leith; and appoint over these certain of their own number,

A View of GEORGE'S STREET New Town

who are called *baron-bailies*; but the person who presides over Leith has the title of *admiral*, because he hath there a jurisdiction over maritime affairs. The baron bailies appoint one or two of the inhabitants of their respective districts to be their substitutes, and these are called *resident bailies*. They hold courts in absence of the baron-bailies, for petty offences, and discussing civil causes of little moment.

TOWN-GUARD.

No city in the world affords greater security to the inhabitants in their persons and properties than Edinburgh. Robberies are here very rare, and a street-murder hardly known in the memory of man; so that a person may walk the streets in any hour of the night in perfect security. This is, in a great measure, owing to the *Town-Guard*. This institution originated from the consternation into which the citizens were thrown after the battle of Flowden. At that time, the town-council commanded the inhabitants to assemble in defence of the city, and every fourth man to be on duty each night. This introduced a kind of personal duty for the defence of the town, called *watching and warding*; by which the trading part of the inhabitants were obliged in person to watch alternately, in order to prevent or suppress occasional disturbances. This, however, becoming in time extremely inconvenient, the town-council, in 1648, appointed a body of 60 men to be raised; the captain of which was to have a monthly pay of 11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* two lieutenants of 2*l.* each, two serjeants of 1*l.*

5s. and the private men of 15s. each. No regular fund was established for defraying this expence; the consequence of which was, that the old method of watching and warding was resumed: But the people on whom this service devolved were now become so relaxed in their discipline, that the magistrates were threatened with having the king's troops quartered in the city, if they did not appoint a sufficient guard. On this, 40 men were raised in 1679, and in 1682 the number was increased to 108. After the Revolution, the town-council complained of the guard as a grievance, and requested parliament that it might be removed. Their request was immediately granted, and the old method of watching and warding was renewed. This, however, was now so intolerable, that the very next year they applied to parliament for leave to raise 126 men for the defence of the city, and to tax the citizens for their payment. This being granted, the corps was raised, which still continues under the name of the *Town Guard*. At present, the establishment consists of three officers and about 90 men, who mount guard by turns: The officers have a lieutenant's pay; the serjeants, corporals, drummers, and common soldiers, the same with those of the army. Their arms are the same with those of the king's forces; but when called upon to quell mobs, they use Lochaber-axes, a part of the ancient Scottish armour, now in use only among themselves.

The Town-Guard are paid chiefly by a tax on the trading people; these being the only persons formerly subject to watching and warding. This tax, however, amounts only to 1250l.; and, as the expence of

the Guard amounts to 1400l., the magistrates are obliged to defray the additional charge by other means.

MILITIA OR TRAINED BANDS, &c.

THE *Militia* or *Trained Bands* of the city consist of 16 companies of 100 men each. They were in use to turn out every king's birth-day; but only the officers now remain, who are chosen annually. They consist of 16 captains, as many lieutenants and ensigns; the Provost, as has already been mentioned, being the colonel. There are also a sufficient number of *Constables* appointed by the magistrates from among the trading part of the people.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

THE number of inhabitants in the city of Edinburgh is somewhat uncertain, and has been very variously calculated. By a survey made in the year 1775, it appears that the number of families in the city, Canongate, and other suburbs, and the town of Leith, amounted to 13,806. The difficulty, therefore, is to fix the number of persons in a family. Dr Price fixes this number at four and one-tenth; Mr Maitland, at five and one-half; and Mr Arnot, at six; so that, according to this last gentleman, the whole number of inhabitants is 82,836; to which he thinks 1400 more may be added for those in garrisons, hospitals, &c. An enumeration since made for that valuable work, Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, has given only 84,886. But this enumeration is without doubt considerably under

the truth; and there are hardly fewer than 100,000 souls at this time in Edinburgh. There are in Edinburgh 14 incorporations, capable of choosing their own deacons; viz. The royal college of surgeons; the corporations of goldsmiths, skinners, furriers, hammermen, wrights and masons, taylors, bakers, butchers, shoemakers, weavers, waukers, bonnet-makers, and merchant-company. The revenue of the city, arising partly from duties of different kinds, and partly from landed property, is estimated at about 60,000l. *per annum*.

The markets of Edinburgh are plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. Fresh butcher meat, as well as fowl and fish, if the weather permit, may be had every day; and no city can be better supplied with garden stuffs. The Edinburgh strawberries, particularly, are remarkably large and fine. A remarkable instance of the plenty of provisions with which Edinburgh is supplied, was observed in the year 1779, when several large fleets, all of them in want of necessaries, arrived in the Forth, to the amount of about 500 sail, and having on board at least 20,000 men; yet the increased consumption of provisions, which certainly ensued upon the arrival of so many strangers, made not the least increase in the rate of the markets, insomuch that several victualling ships, sent down by the navy board, returned without opening their hatches. The city-mills are let to the corporation of bakers in Edinburgh; and the bread made in the city is remarkable for its goodness.

Edinburgh is supplied with water brought for some miles in pipes, and lodged in two reservoirs,

from whence it is distributed through the city both to public wells and private families. A revenue accrues to the town from the latter, which must undoubtedly increase in proportion as the city extends in magnitude.

There are but few merchants in Edinburgh, most of them residing at the port of Leith; so that the support of the city depends on the consumption of the necessaries as well as the superfluities of life. There are five different sorts of people on whom the shopkeepers, publicans, and different trades, depend: 1. The people of the law, who are a very respectable body in the city. 2. The number of young people, of both sexes, who come to town for their education, many of the parents of whom come along with them. 3. The country gentlemen, gentlemen of the army and navy, and people who have made their fortunes abroad, &c. all of whom come to attend the public diversions, or to spend their time in such a manner as is most agreeable to them. 4. The vast concourse of travellers from all parts. 5. Most of the money drawn for the rents of country gentlemen is circulated among the bankers or other agents.

At Edinburgh there are excellent manufactures of linen and cambrics; there are also manufactures of paper in the neighbourhood, and printing is carried on very extensively. But for some time the capital branch about Edinburgh has been building: which has gone on, and still continues to do so, with such rapidity, that the city has been increased exceedingly in its extent; and it is not uncommon to see a house built in a few months, and even inhabited before the

roof is quite finished.—At the beginning of the present war, indeed, building declined greatly; but has, again, for some time past, proceeded with its former spirit.

BRIDEWELL.

The want of a Bridewell was long felt in this city: this has been lately supplied.—On the 30th of November 1791, the foundation-stone of the building intended for this purpose, was laid with great solemnity, by the Right Honourable George Earl of Morton, Grand Master-Mason of Scotland, attended by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in their robes, the Sheriff-depute, and a number of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and assisted by all the lodges of Free Masons in the city and vicinity.

Two Chrystal bottles, cast on purpose at the Glass-house of Leith, were deposited in the foundation-stone; In one of these were put different coins of the present reign, each of which being previously enveloped in Chrystal in such an ingenious manner that the legend on the coins could be read without breaking the Chrystal. In the other bottles were deposited two rolls of vellum, containing the names of the present magistrates of the city, together with an Edinburgh Almanack, and a copy of each of the of the four newspapers published in this city. The bottles being carefully sealed up, were covered with a piece of copper wrapt in block tin; and upon the under side of the copper were engraved the arms of

the city of Edinburgh, the arms of the earl of Morton, grand master-mason of Scotland, the arms of Masonry, and the arms of the Right Honourable James Stirling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. On the upper side of the plate is a Latin inscription, of which the following is an exact copy:

Regnante Georgio III.
Ad nequitiam
Intra Urbem et Comitatum Edinburgensem,
Salutari Labore coercendam accommodati,
Primum hujus Ergastuli Lapidem
Posuit
Vir Nobilissimus Georgius Comes de Morton,
Dominus Douglas de Lochleven, etc. etc.
Sodalitii Architectonici apud Scotos Curio Maximus,
Anno post Christum Natum M, DCC, XCI
Aeræ autem Architectonicæ IↃↃIↃCXCCV.
---Die ipso Divi Andreae---
Urbis Consule Amplissimo Iacobo Stirling;
Comitatus Viceconite Vicario Ioanne Pringle;
Architecto Roberto Adam.

This building was finished in the year 1795. It is somewhat in the fashion of a Gothic castle. It stands eastward from the burying-ground, on the south side of the Calton-hill. It is round, with narrow apertures for affording light and air; is surrounded by a high wall inclosing a considerable area round the house;—the entrance is by a strong gate on the north side;—the porters lodge, and the apartments for the keeper, with the whole front, are so disposed, as to present very much the aspect of the approach to a regularly fortified castle. The situation is excellent for a place of confinement. And it is hoped that such attention will be paid in the management, to order, cleanliness, healthiness, and correction and restraint without tyranny; as may render its utility sensibly felt, in the reclaiming of the worthless part of the community.

RECENT & PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Remarks on the State of the Country since the Commencement of the War.

For nearly eight years past, Great Britain has been engaged in a war the most important and most destructive ever witnessed by Europe.—During this memorable conflict, she has displayed a degree of naval power, and attained to a height of naval glory, unequalled in the annals of the world.—The shores of Europe, of Asia, and of Africa, have re-echoed her victorious thunder,—every enemy has dissappeared, —and her Navy rides triumphant over the whole ocean.

If, however, this astonishing nation has left far behind every former age, in the number and brilliancy of her naval victories;—although she has nearly doubled the extent of her foreign possessions,—and, what is not the least wonderful, has encreased, in nearly a similar ratio, her unrivalled commerce;—still she has been under the necessity of making *sacrifices*,—to support this tremendous, though brilliant, contest—unequalled in the annals of *Finance*;—of imposing *burdens* on the subject,—confessedly necessary for the public good, yet *ruinous* to individual branches of trade:—though not less to be admired for their magnitude, than for the chearfulness with which they have been submitted to by *almost* every description of British subjects.

The commencement of the war operated fatally on the encreasing opulence and splendour of this city. Trade became universally dull,—a great many bankruptcies,—some of them very unexpected, excited no common degree of distrust throughout the community: The public alarm was greatly encreased by numerous Associations of daring miscreants, who held regular meetings for the avowed purpose of overturning the Government, and establishing a Republic on the model of a nation,—which, after overthrowing the altar, and subverting the throne,—had recently deified Villainy, and bowed before the altar of Licentiousness!—a nation that, "after having de-"nied the existence of a GOD, came to offer a-"dorations at the feet of a *strumpet!*"—At this alarming period, an event happened which seemed to announce that the Sun of Britain's glory was set for ever: That spirit of profligacy and rebellion,—which has for many years pervaded great part of the continent of Europe, and perpetrated such unheard-of atrocities in the once flourishing regions of France,—now displayed its daring front in the British Navy. A part of our gallant tars were seduced from their duty by designing villains: The infection spread like lightning throughout all our fleets.—At this ever memorable period, the wisdom and firmness of Government saved the country:—The events are too recent and important to be forgot by our readers. Our brave countrymen have atoned for a temporary delusion by a series of exploits of unexampled heroism. At Edinburgh, the energy and prudence displayed by our late amiable Lord Pro-

vost, Mr THOMAS ELDER, and his colleagues in office, seconded by a great majority of the citizens, arrested the daring progress of those disorganizing Clubs that threatened the dissolution of society. A few of the most criminal disturbers of the public peace were consigned to merited punishment. The formation of the corps of *Royal Edinburgh Volunteers* completed the restoration of public harmony. The promoters of this laudable Association merit the eternal gratitude of their country; nor was the zeal and resolution displayed by its members,—many of whom were gentlemen of the first rank and opulence in the city,—less worthy of admiration. To them, and to the other corps (formed nearly upon a similar plan, of the inferior classes of citizens, and whose loyalty and perseverance does them the greatest honour) is this city certainly indebted for the tranquillity it has enjoyed for some years past*. Con-

* The following is a List of the Military Corps belonging to the city of Edinburgh:

1. Royal Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Cavalry.
2. First Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.
3. Second Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, First Battalion.
4. Second Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, Second Battal.
5. Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers.
6. Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery.
7. Mid-Lothian Royal Volunteer Artillery.

The First Regiment is nearly 1000 strong, and receives neither pay nor clothing. The other three regiments of infantry consist of about 500 each, and receive clothing, and two days pay. The above corps turn out in brigade on grand field days; and, on some of these occasions, have appeared in the field above 3000 strong. As they are then accompanied by the Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Cavalry, by Eight Field-pieces, and four complete Bands of Music,—they display a truly grand and military appearance.

fidence was now restored to the community :—The Banks once more resumed their former liberal operations :—Trade, in general, wore a flourishing aspect :—New and elegant buildings begin to arise in every part of the city :—The country on all sides, rapidly recedes,—and fields, that yesterday "displayed their yellow treasures to the sun," to-day groan beneath the weight of incumbent edifices.

PRINCES-STREET now extends to the utmost limits destined for the New Town, the original plan of which (with the exception of Charlotte-Square) may be said to be entirely completed; and perhaps Europe cannot boast of a city, in salubrity, elegance, and regularity, superior to the New Town of Edinburgh.

YORK-PLACE, DUKE-STREET, &c.

A beautiful street has lately been opened to the east of Queen-street, forming indeed a continuation of it, and nearly completing the communication between it and Leith Walk,—called *York-Place :* Unlike Queen-Street, which enjoys a right of *servitude* on the *north*, it is composed of *two* parallel rows of buildings, already completed, in elegance fully equal, and in extent of prospect even superior, to Queen-Street.

On the west of this street, and in a line with St Andrews's Street, running to the north, is another double row of fine buildings, called *Duke-Street :* And some hundred yards to the *north* of, but parallel to

York-Place, a street is now forming, named *Albany Row*, which, being situated considerably *lower*, will not materially injure the prospect of the former. Another handsome adjunct to York-Place, on the south, and forming a communication with St James's-Square, is at present rapidly rising, under the name of *Elder-Street*,—from the late worthy chief magistrate of that name.

ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, &c.

Contiguous to York-Place, on the south-west side, and uniting it to Queen-Street,—was some years ago erected a beautiful structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, for the accommodation of those of the Church of England communion, resident in the New Town, and named, from the titular Saint of England, *St George's Chapel.*

Another handsome chapel was lately built for the same purpose, at the west end of Rose-Street, near Charlotte-Square, by the reverend Mr *Sandford.*

BELLEVUE.

The elegant villa of *Bellevue*, built by the late General SCOTT, with its extensive pleasure-grounds, has been lately purchased by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the yearly feu of 1000l., redeemable within 20 years, for the sum of 20,000l.; and they intend, it is believed, to avail themselves of its delightful and commanding situation, in forming *another New Town*, that shall rival, if not excel, the former, in all the glories of modern architecture.

PICARDY-PLACE.

Lying contiguous to York-Place, and interrupting its communication with Leith Walk,—lately stood a row of old buildings, each with its small garden in front, named *Picardy;*—(thus called from a province of France of that name, and originally built for the accommodation of a colony of silk-weavers, who fled from France, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz.) This spot, purchased by a citizen of Edinburgh from the Honourable the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the Manufactures and Fisheries of Scotland,—is to be covered with handsome buildings, agreeable to a plan already made out,—under the name of *Picardy-Place*,—and will complete the communication between the New Town and Leith Walk. It may be here remarked, that this Walk is annually adorned with new buildings, and will very soon form a continuous street betwixt Edinburgh and Leith.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the great extension of the New Town to the west, the *Earthen Mound* (p. 60.) being now become the most common thoroughfare from the Old to the New Town,—a handsome street has been recently formed, leading from the Lawn-market to the latter city. At the bottom of this street, facing the Lawn-market to the south;—to the north, commanding a

delightful prospect of the New Town, the Frith of Forth, and county of Fife,—the Proprietors of the *Bank of Scotland* are about to erect a fabric which will be no mean ornament to the city of Edinburgh, and worthy of one of the most ancient and respectable Corporations of the kind in Scotland. From the circumstance of the erection of the Bank,—the street above mentioned, leading to it, is named *Bank-Street*.

We cannot in this place help mentioning, as a circumstance strongly indicative of the increasing opulence of the city of Edinburgh, that a space of ground 250 feet in front, (lying immediately opposite to the College, within about 30 yards of its east front, and completing the junction of North Bridge-street and Nicolson-street) was this year sold for the sum of 9000 guineas, and is completely covered with buildings, many of which, we are informed, are already let as shops and warehouses,—and this, notwithstanding the many fine streets and elegant shops that have lately been opened in the Old and New Town, leaving, as we naturally imagined, hardly any room for further speculations of the same kind.

But if we have cause to exult in this proof of the increasing prosperity of the city,—have we not also reason to regret the influence of that illiberal policy, by which the most magnificent fabric in this country, is now so completely enclosed with buildings, that it can be seen from no point to advantage;—more especially as the towering height of many of the surrounding houses tend, in no small degree, to lessen

the grand effect this elegant structure would produce, if more advantageously situated?

ROXBURGH PARK.

CROSSING Nicolson's-street at right angles, and extending east and west by the south front of the college, a street has been recently formed, two continuous streets, named *Drummond-street* and *College-street*, remarkable principally for the *height* of the houses, by no means calculated to *improve* the majestic appearance of the adjoining fabric.—On the east of Drummond-street, having the Royal Infirmary on the north, in every respect finely situated,—several streets have been lately planned out, and will probably be speedily completed, under the general name of *Roxburgh Park*,—the ground formerly belonging to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh.

The above are the principal buildings that have been recently reared, or are at present erecting, in this city. We with pleasure conclude this description with an account of the following benevolent institution:

GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL.

MR JAMES GILLESPIE, late merchant in Edinburgh, destined, by his will, the greater part of a considerable fortune, (acquired by a long and extensive trade in the articles of *snuff* and *tobacco*,) to the erection and endowment of an Hospital and School; the former, for the maintenance of *old men* and *wo-*

men; the latter for the education of 100 boys.—The nature of these institutions will be best learned from the following

Abstract of Mr GILLESPIE'S *Deed of Settlement, so far as relates to the* HOSPITAL *and the* SCHOOL.

HOSPITAL.

" The stock for the endowment of the Hospital is —1st, The whole of Mr Gillespie's landed estates: 2d, Twelve thousand pounds Sterling, out of his personal property.—Which are appointed to be disponed and and conveyed to the Governors within one year after his death. Besides this property, he makes over to the Hospital the residue of his personal fortune, after payment of legacies and annuities; and also (but eventually) the old mansion-house and snuff-mill at Spylaw, and his houses in the city of Edinburgh.

" The perpetual Governors are—The Master, Twelve Assistants, and Treasurer, of the Company of Merchants; the old Dean of Guild; the four Old Bailies; and the two Ministers of the Tolbooth Church; all of the city of Edinburgh: And in their persons the stock of the Hospital is appointed to be vested.

" Mr Gillespie's five trustees are also Governors during their respective lives.

" The Governors to have the Hospital finished, and fit for the reception of the persons for whom it is intended within four years after Mr Gillespie's death. (He died in the month of April 1797.) Left to them

to judge of and fix upon a plan of the house, which he trusts will be "neat, handsome, and commodi-"ous."

"The Trustees to compose the Rules and statutes for the Hospital, and to take the advice of the two Ministers of the Tolbooth Church therein. After the death of the Trustees, the power of alteration and improvement of the statutes to devolve upon the Company of Merchants.

"The purpose of the mortification is—the founding and endowing an Hospital, or Charitable Institution, within the city of Edinburgh or suburbs, for the aliment and maintenance of Old Men and Women, to be called "*James Gillespie's Hospital.*

"The title of admission is—Good behaviour and poverty, with no allowance from any charity: Fifty-five years of age and upwards. Preferred as follows: 1st, Persons who have been Mr Gillespie's hired servants: 2d, Persons of the name of Gillespie: 3d, Persons belonging to Edinburgh and its suburbs: 4th, Persons belonging to Leith, and other parts of the county of Mid Lothian: Lastly, Persons belonging to any part of Scotland.

"The Governors are requested to appoint Mr William Gillespie, Treasurer, and Mr Alexander Gillespie, son of Dr Gillespie, Surgeon. The clerk to the Merchant Company always to be Clerk, and one of the men of the house to officiate as Porter and Officer. Mr James M'Crae to be Chaplain.

SCHOOL.

"The stock for the endowment of the School is two thousand pounds Sterling, to be paid one year after Mr Gillespie's death; and the interest arising from which to be a perpetual salary to the Master and Assistants. And seven hundred pounds Sterling, for building or purchasing a school-room, and house to the Master and his Assistants.

"The Governors of the hospital to be Governors or Managers of the school.

"The purpose of the mortification is,—the endowing a charitable or free school, within the city of Edinburgh or suburbs thereof, for the education of one hundred poor boys, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion.

"The title of admission is, poverty; boys not under six, nor above twelve, years of age. No limitations as to residence."

Mr Gillespie's Trustees, proceeding to carry the above deed into effect, have lately purchased *Burntfield Castle*, or *Wryte's house*, with the garden and parks belonging to it; and, being insufficient for the purposes of the institution, they have been under the necessity of pulling down that beautiful Gothic Structure, and are at present erecting a handsome and commodious building on its site, adjoining Burntfield Links on the west, nearly parallel to the Castle, on a gentle eminence, and commanding a delightful view of the country south west of Edinburgh.

THE ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH being situate so near the sea-shore, is, by consequence, considerably confined in its prospects, by the nature of the interior country; which, at some distance around it, rises, almost on all hands, to a greater height than that of its situation above the level of the sea. The insulated mounts likewise, which tower up on different sides near to the city, obstruct and shut up the view on those quarters on which they lie; neither is the scenery immediately around Edinburgh, cultured, ornamented, and enriched like the environs of London, and some others of the great capitals of Europe. To decorations so splendid, the wealth of a country, in which trade, manufactures, and agricultural improvement, are still in their infancy; or of a city, which is the seat neither of government, nor of opulent and extensive commerce; must, without doubt, long prove inadequate.

Yet, under these disadvantages, Edinburgh commands from its streets, from its windows, or from the contiguous eminences, several prospects more grand, picturesque, or beautiful, than the most celebrated of those which almost any other town in Europe has to boast of. And, in its environs, are some stately *palaces*, with sumptuous gardens, and extensive and well-laid-out pleasure grounds; several venerable, romantic, and strikingly picturesque *ruins*;

many handsome *villas;* and a number of neat *ornamented farm-houses.* The bay opening before it, the mountains sheltering it at a distance, the insulated hills scattered in *curious* irregularity more immediately around it, the lengthened ridges and the deepening vales by which these are intersected, with the widening plains which extend on two sides, compose, all together, a series of scenery, the most various and the most interesting that fancy can easily conceive. To make such places striking or pleasing to the eye of man, Art can do little, in comparison with what has been done by the hand of Nature.

Let the stranger who would contemplate the finest prospects in the environs of Edinburgh, visit some of those *points of view* from which they are known to be seen to the best advantage.

THE PROSPECT FROM THE CASTLE

Is, on all hands, grand, various, and interesting. *Eastward,* the eye extends its view over the middle parts of the city, to the town and harbour of Leith; the expanse of the bay to where the sea seems to be bounked by the meeting sky; the shores of Fife, on the one side, and those of East-Lothian and Berwick-shire, on the other, bending, like two horns, to embrace the fluctuating waters; the fishing towns which fringe either coast; the blue heights of the Bass and North-Berwick-Law; the rising hills, the towns, villages, corn-fields, and woods of Berwick-shire and East-Lothian, as they recede backwards from the shore; the rich extent of the lands of Fife, where

they advance towards St Andrews and the Frith of Tay; and, on the foreground of this wide prospect, the waters of the frith diffusing themselves into the bay; the ships in the roads; the rich parks and villas between Edinburgh and Leith; the insulated heights of Calton-hill, Salisbury-craggs, and Arthur-seat, and the palace and abbey of Holyrood-house, immediately under the eye. Turning *northwards*, the spectator may discern, from the same situation, the New Town close under his eye; the rich fields extending from Queen's street to the edge of the Frith; the majestic course of the waters, and the islets rising amidst them, from Queensferry to Inverkeithing, to Inchkeith, and eastward to the isle of May; the fertile, rich, and populous coasts of Fife; the cultivated extent of this country, particularly the beautiful Lomond hills; Linlithgowshire, and the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross, extending, with a gradual elevation, westward; and onwards, to the west and the north, the Ochil hills and the Grampian mountains, bounding the whole vast area with a grand semicircular sweep. *Westward* is seen the long ridge of the heights of Corstorphine; the rich and cultivated plain by which these are divided from the Pentland-heights; the range of the Pentland-heights; and a wide tract of country, towards the distant mountains, which form the western boundary of Stirlingshire. On the *southern* side, the view is still various and interesting; although quickly narrowed and confined by the intervention of the Pentland hills, and of lower, yet elevated ridges, rising still one beyond another, towards Tweeddale and

Selkirkshire. This series of prospects will be best enjoyed in the full light of a very clear day, when the shadows are not greatly lengthened, but the sun has either advanced near to his meridian height, or has not declined far from it.

After viewing the circumjacent country from the castle, let the stranger next repair in the evening or the morning to

QUEEN'S STREET.

As he walks along this fine street, between east and west, his eyes will quickly be attracted to the northern, the north-west, and the north-west prospects. The same scenery was already beheld from the castle; but the point of view being now different, and the limits of the horizon contracted; the effect to the eye of taste is wholly changed, and, perhaps, not a little improved. Evening and morning are the most advantageous times in the day for the enjoyment of the prospect; because the surface is so level for a great extent, as to require even more shade than can be obtained without a total privation of bright light, in order that it may give those picturesque effects which render it truly interesting. About sun-rise, and for some time after it, in the morning, the opening of the frith is seen to the greatest advantage in Queen's-street. Nothing can be more enchanting than the soft golden colours which the setting sun is seen, from the same point of view, to shed over the west.

But, for fine picturesque effect, the *views* from

SALISBURY-CRAGGS,

Are perhaps superior to any other about Edinburgh. Ascending, at the south-east end, that sort of semi-circular terrass, which has been gradually formed around these heights, by the quarrying away of the rocks for paving end building; we have first under the eye, a smiling prospect of the fields and villas on the south-west, with Pentland-height rising within the view, almost straight west. Walking softly onwards, we perceive the scene to shift slowly from before us; and the whole mass of the buildings of the old town; and beyond it the noble vale which separates the Pentland-heights from those of Corstorphine, come fully into view. The buildings of the town are here, perhaps, too close upon the foreground to produce the best possible effect: But, if the sun be now low in the heavens, so that the lights may be strongly contrasted with shades, there is something inexpressibly picturesque and interesting in the sight; and the vale beyond, and the heights rising on either side of it, produce also a contrast of a peculiar kind, to the heavy and crowded foreground. It is, perhaps, to its singularity that this prospect owes its very striking effect. Proceeding farther along the front of the hill, we soon perceive the beautiful streets in the New Town; the towering rock of the Castle; the delightful fields extending from Queen's-street to the Frith; the moving, winding, expanse of the Frith; the territory of Fife

beyond it; and a wide range of country to the west; to unfold themselves all together to the eye in one series of scenes of unspeakable beauty. Where the path winds around to the north-east, the harbour of Leith, the towns of Burnt-island, Kinghorn, and Kirkcaldy, the islands of Inch-keith and May, the coast of Fife, and all the north-east side of the Frith, present themselves to the view.

THE WALK AROUND CALTON-HILL

Commands a very interesting prospect of the Frith and its shores; of the New Town and the beautiful country skirting it, on the northern side; of the Castle and the Old Town; of the towering cliffs of Arthur's-seat and Salisbury-craigs; and a wide extent of other scenery. The objects seen from it are, indeed, for the most part, the same as those which are viewed from the castle, and from Salisbury-craggs; but the point of view and the order of the scenes being here different, the effect to the eye is little less novel and striking, than if the objects had never been beheld before. It is unlucky that no means can be readily employed to render the Calton-hill somewhat more easily accessible to the stranger and to the citizen. Should the views of the surrounding scenery tire the beholder, he may ascend to the Observatory, and through the telescopes of *Short*, raise his contemplations to the stars; or turn his steps to the south-west corner of the hill, and there *meditate among the tombs*; or he may turn from these a short way easward, and, at the *New Bridwell*, sigh over a

monument of the wickedness and misery of human nature, and of the evils which man in society is compelled to inflict upon man.

It will next be proper to climb the noble hill of

ARTHUR'S SEAT.

The steepness of all, except the eastern side of this hill, renders it exceedingly difficult of access. It is a vast irregular pile of columnar rocks, which may possibly have owed their origin to some volcanic processes in the grand elaboratory of nature. After rising to its middle height, it is broken into several different summits that surround a sort of marshy plain into which the middle space subsides. Of these several summits, that which is by far the loftiest, towers up at the western extremity of the hill, to a great elevation above the height of every contiguous eminence. The prospect which it commands, is even more grand and extensive than that seen from the castle. It comprehends all the same objects; but, on all hands, expands the limits of the horizon; and particularly towards the east and the south-east, affords a much more distinct view of the bay and its coasts; and of the beautifully cultivated territory of East Lothian. On the eastern declivity of this hill, the eye and imagination are delighted with a very advantageous view of Duddingston-house, the adjacent village, and the finely ornamented grounds lying around. This small landscape, which may be easily contemplated, as if it were wholly detached from the circumjacent country;

may be seen from the indicated point of view, with all the curiously interesting effects of a fine landscape-painting.

The view of the environs of Edinburgh, from the several stations which have been above pointed out, cannot fail to suggest to the spectator, a wish to visit the more remarkable of those towns, villages, and noble seats, that have thus been seen, in distant prospect.

THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF LEITH

Are likely to be, within no long period, connected with Edinburgh, by the continuation of the buildings along the sides of the *foot-walk* and the highway, which lead from the *capital* to its *sea-port town*. The distance from the High Street of Edinburgh to the farthest extremity of the Pier of Leith, does not exceed two miles. An excellent footway, carefully barred against horses and carriages, conducts us from Edinburgh to Leith by a very agreeable walk.

The town of Leith is situated at the very angle where the frith suddenly expands itself into a bay. Its buildings appear to have been originally extended eastward from the small river of Leith, along the shore; but, at a due distance above the tide-mark. It had then no other harbour than the mouth of the river;—all its shipping consisted of some few fish-boats;—strangers began to import their commodities;—a rude mole was formed;—the inhabitants of the town multiplied, and its buildings were extend-

ed ;—a wall, and some other fortifications were constructed for its security. Trade, increasing with the increased prosperity and opulence of the whole kingdom, under the Jameses, demanded an improvement of the harbour, and an addition to the houses and streets of the town. Intercourse with France, in the reign of Mary, and with England, after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, greatly augmented the traffic and the prosperity of Leith. Between the end of the sixteenth and the middle of the eighteenth century, it grew up, in that fashion which had its origin in the necessity of crowding habitations together within walls, and in the utter neglect of almost every accommodation, except merely security and shelter; into a number of irregular and narrow streets, the houses of which consisted of a number of small stones, with thick walls, and dark narrow windows. All these events that have since promoted the opulence and extension of Edinburgh; the commercial intercourse of Scotland with England or with Spain, France, Flanders, the north of Germany, and the countries on the Baltic; or the internal improvement of the middle and and eastern districts of Scotland ;— have also contributed to increase the trade and the wealth of Leith. The trade with America and the West Indies, indeed, centering rather in Glasgow, and in the sea-port towns, on the western coast, did not enrich Leith or Edinburgh in the same proportion in which it enriched the middle and the western parts of the kingdom. But since the period of the American war, a larger share of the commercial capital of the nation

has been transferred towards the eastern side of the kingdom: and the trade of Leith in particular has been greatly extended. The merchants of Leith take a profitable share in the Greenland whale-fishery; they trade to a large annual amount wtth Russia; they have, likewise, a considerable commercial intercourse with Denmark and Sweden; with Hamburgh, Ostens, and the sea-port-towns in Holland; they trade also to the coasts of the Mediterranean; and they have lately begun to take some part in the direct trade to the West Indies and to America. But their chief trade is with London and other towns on the eastern coast of England, and with the inland towns on the Frith of Forth; as also with Glasgow and the western districts, by means of the navagable canal making a conjunct between the Forth and the Clyde.

The town of Leith, which has in this manner arisen and increased to its present magnitude, spreads itself out for a considerable extent, from its north-west to its south-east extremity, and from its eastern limits to the sea-shore, to where it advances towards Edinburgh. At the sea-shore, the houses extend, with some irregularity of disposition, around the harbour. The street named the *Kirkgate*, by which a person approaching from Edinburgh first enters Leith, seems to have been, next after the half-street lying round the harbour, the principal part of the town, until within these last twenty years. It has, within this period, been enlarged by the addition of several new streets on its south-east quarter; but still more, by a range of villas with gardens, which are scattered on this side of it in a charming irregu-

larity, that renders it difficult to distinguish whether they are to be reckoned to belong properly to the town or to the country. The *Quay*; the *Drawbridge* affording ready access to the northern side of the quay; the *ships* in the harbour, and in the adjacent road; the open field named the *Links*, which is frequented by players at the golf; the *sands*, which are the scene of the races: some *roperies* and other manufactories; the *old* part of the *town*, for the strength and gloominess of its buildings, and for the narrowness and dirtiness of its streets, and the *new streets* and *houses*, for their lightness, commodiousness, and elegance,—are the principal objects in Leith, that deserve to be particularly pointed out to the stranger's notice. It is divided into two parishes, under the names of *North* and *South* Leith. It is a dependent burgh, subject to the government of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

MUSSELBURGH,

Is a fishing and commercial town, lying upon the coast of the bay, at the distance of about seven miles, between east and south-east from Edinburgh. In the village of *Fisher-row*, which may be considered as belonging to Musselburgh, dwell many families of those fishermen who supply the fish-markets of Edinburgh, and the adjacent towns. There are in Musselburgh several respectable merchants engaged in the trade of the Baltic. The whole town may contain about four or five thousand inhabitants. Several gentlemen of moderate, yet easy fortune, chuse

to fix their residence here, for the sake of the education of their children, of sea-bathing in the proper seasons, of the vicinity of the metropolis, of the abundance of provisions, and of the agreeableness of the situation of the town and its environs.

THE VILLAGE OF INVERESK,

SITUATE on a rising ground, immediately north-west from Musselburgh, consists of handsome houses, and is inhabited chiefly by genteel families. It has been called the Montpelier of Scotland. Its situation is, in truth, remarkably salubrious and pleasant.

Two or three miles eastward along the coast from Musselburgh, is

PEESTONPANS,

LIKEWISE a fishing, mercantile, and manufacturing town; pleasantly situate on the shore, not large, but thriving.

HADDINGTON,

THE county-town of East-Lothian or Haddingtonshire, is a considerable town, about sixteen miles south-east from Edinburgh, pleasantly situated in the middle of a fertile and well cultivated country, at some miles distance from the sea-coast.

DALKEITH

Is a burgh of barony, charmingly situate between the two rivers, the *North* and *South* Esk, six miles south from Edinburgh, three miles west from Inveresk. It consists of one main street, extending between east and west, and of several cross streets or lanes chiefly at the west end. It is a much frequented market for grain and cattle; the farmers from the East and the South Country here meeting the butchers, victuallers, and other dealers belonging to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The two Esks are here so near to their meeting, that the town entirely fills the breadth of the intermediate space between them; and it may be easily conceived that the stream and its banks must produce, on each side, effects uncommonly interesting and picturesque. The banks of the North Esk especially, are richly wooded. Convenient bridges cover, at proper distances, both the streams. A number of new buildings have already risen on the northern bank of the north Esk. All the environs are pleasing, cultivated, and ornamented. Nor is it a small advantage to this town, in point of addition to the beauties of its neighbourhood, that the ducal palace of Dalkeith-house, and its noble park, are immediately adjoining to it.

Every stranger who visits Edinburgh and its environs, with views of *Taste*, ought to examine the banks of the *two Esks*, from where they pour their conjoined waters into the bay at Musselburgh, to

their very sources; the scenery of their banks is every where interesting, often awful and romantic; several seats of manufacture, and not a few handsome villas, are scattered near their streams for their whole length. The face of the intermediate country is beautifully variegated with hills and vales. Here plains stretch out; there the ground swells into a ridge; here again it rises.

THE VILLAGE OF PENNYCUIK,

SITUATED on the North-Esk, at about ten miles west from Edinburgh, is supported chiefly by manufactures of cotton-yarn and of paper; rises in a very picturesque manner up the side of an eminence, and spreads beyond its height for some length over a lower lying tract of ground. *Pennycuick-House*, the seat of Sir John Clerk, Baronet, is at a small distance westward.

THE VILLAGE OF CORSTORPHINE,

About four miles westward from Edinburgh, on the road towards Linlithgow, owes its origin to the existence of a provostry here in popish times; but retains nothing remarkable about it, except some remains of its old religious buildings.

Westward from Leith, about a mile along the shore, is

NEWHAVEN,

A thriving fishing-village, from which the fish-market of Edinburgh receives a great share of its ordinary supplies. In summer and autumn, *Newhaven* and its neighbourhood are much frequented by the citizens of Edinburgh, who repair hither for the sake of sea-bathing, and for rural exercise and air.

A mile and a half farther on is the village of

CRAMOND,

SITUATE at the point where the river *Almond* falls into the Frith of Forth. Its aspect is picturesque. It has some small trade. It has a good school; and gives its name to the parish in which it stands.

QUEENSFERRY

Is an ancient burgh on the southern side of the Frith, about eight miles distant from Edinburgh; and is said to have received its name, because Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm Canmore, was accustomed to cross the Firth by this passage, whenever she travelled between the castle of Edinburgh and Dunfermline. This has been, probably ever since that period, the *station* of a regular ferry for conveying passengers between the northern and southern shores of the Frith. Opposite to it, on the northern side, stands the village of NORTH FERRY, which likewise owes its origin and support to the establishment of

the Ferry in this situation. On the height above rises the burgh of INVERKEITHING, famous as the scene of a defeat here suffered by the Scottish army from the forces of Cromwell. Below Inverkeithing, on the same northern side of the Frith, is a fine natural bason, forming such a harbour as strongly invites the burgesses of Inverkeithing to engage in a sea-faring traffic. Both Queensferry and Inverkeithing possess some trade, and exercise some share of manufacturing industry. Both are thriving in consequence of their advantageous situation on the Frith, and of the flourishing cultivation of the country round.

LINLITHGOW,

THE capital of the county to which it gives its name, is situate at the distance of about 16 miles westward from Edinburgh, and 12 miles southward from the Frith. It has long been distinguished for the palace of the kings of Scotland, which still stands here,—for its lake remarkable for beauty, and for its exquisite fishes. No traveller passes through the country without visiting it. The English, masters of Scotland in the reign of Edward I., built here a *castle*, or, as they termed it, a *peel*. This castle was afterwards taken from them, for Robert Bruce, by William Bunnock, a neighbouring peasant. Bunnock sold a quantity of hay to the English garrison then in the castle, which he was to deliver to the purchasers within the castle-gates. Within his waggon, which was apparently filled with hay only, he concealed eight armed men. He himself, with his ser-

vant, conducted the horses with their carriage. The gates were opened for their admission; but, as soon as the waggon was dragged between, so as to block them up from being shut, the men in armour, in concert with Bunnock, sprang suddenly up; the English were overpowered and slain or disarmed, and the castle was thus won and delivered up to Bruce.

The famous *Iron-Works of Carron*, stand north-west from Linlithgow, towards Stirling. The neighbourhood of Carron affords abundance of rich iron-ores. Unwrought iron is likewise imported from the countries on the Baltic. Military stores and domestic utensils of all sorts, for which iron is the proper raw material, are here manufactured in great abundance, for exportation and for home-consumption, greatly to the profit of the manufacturing company by which these works are conducted, and to the accommodation and enriching of the country in general.

BORROWSTOUNNESS

Is less distant than Carron from Linlithgow, and may be considered as forming a sea-port to Linlithgow. It is a thriving trading town. Coals are an article of export from it. Its trade has been increased by the vicinity of the iron-works of Carron, and by the navigable canal establishing a junction between the Forth and the Clyde. *Dunfermline* and *Alloa* are considerable towns, situate at different distances on the opposite side of the Frith.

STIRLING

Is an ancient and considerable burgh, forty miles distant from Edinburgh, situate on the Forth, above the access of the tides, famous in the Scottish history for its castle, for its bridge, and for the great events of which it has been the scene. Its main street rises up the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which stands the castle. It may contain six or seven thousand inhabitants. It has manufactures of linens, of tartan stuffs, of whisky, &c. The castle was founded by the Anglo-Saxons in the eighth century, was rebuilt in the Norman fashion about the period of the reign of Malcolm Canmore, was frequently the place of the residence of the Jameses, and, after all the vicissitudes which it has experienced, is still a place of considerable strength. The prospect from its battlements is, beyond the power of description, interesting and grand. About three miles south-west from Stirling, is the scene of the famous battle of *Bannockburn*. At some distance farther to the south-west, is the populous and thriving town of *Falkirk*.

The *coast of Fife*, so easily accessible at Stirling by the bridge, at Leith and Queensferry by the respective ferry-boats, well deserves to be visited by traveller. The coal and lime trade support a copious population upon its upper parts. Along its lower coasts, that industry is earnestly cultivated, to which a fertile soil, the opportunity of navigation, and the

vicinity of a great city, naturally give rise. *Brunt-island, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Dysart, Wemys, Largo,* and a number of other small towns, extend thick along the shore, to where St Andrew's is seated at the southern extremity of the Frith of Tay. Fishing, a coasting trade in coals and lime, &c., the manufacture of checks and canvas, with some other modes of industry, afford support to the inhabitants of these places. Several of them were once more thriving than they are at present. They were kindly fostered by the favour of King James IV. who conferred upon most of them the privileges of royal Burghs. The ancient fame and opulence of the university of St Andrews, the eminent scholars who have taught or studied in it, and its present usefulness as an excellent seminary for liberal instruction, are universally known. The *interior* country is fertile, populous, and, for the most part, well cultivated. *Cupar,* reputed the county-town, is of considerable extent and population. *Auchtermuchty, Newburgh,* and *Strathmiglo,* are supported chiefly by a manufacture of *green linens.* At *Falkland* are the ruinous remains of what was once a stately royal palace. The *Lomond hills,* anciently covered with wood, rise above Falkland with a beautiful circular elevation. Abundance of wheat, barley, and oats, is produced on the cultivated lands of Fife. It has several fine streams which hold their course through it into the bay. Its surface is so adorned and diversified, as to render its aspect sufficiently interesting and agreeable. It possesses elegant, spacious edifices, the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, its principal landholders.

Beside this interesting character of the general scenery of the country lying on all sides around Edinburgh,—beside whatever is worthy of notice in the towns and villages which are thus scattered over these districts; there are number of princely seats, which no curious stranger would not chuse to leave Edinburgh without visiting.

PALACES, CASTLES, VILLAS, &c.

THE PALACE AND PARK OF DALKEITH,

Belonging to His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and lying about 6 miles south east of Edinburgh, are eagerly seen and admired by all persons of taste. The park-wall meets the eastern end of the town of Dalkeith. The palace stands at a very small distance north-east from the gate opening into the town, and close upon the southern bank of the North Esk. The park extends, for some miles in length, towards Musselburgh and Inveresk. Its breadth, between north and south, comprehends some part of the separate courses, with the junction of the two rivers, the North and the South Esk. Its surface is diversified as to level and elevation—tall forest trees, underwoods, swelling knolls, and open lawns, are suitably intermingled within it. Magnificent stables and kitchen gardens ly at a due distance from the palace. Deer, sheep, and black rattle, feeding within this park, serve to enliven and adorn its scenery. The

principal apartments of the palace, are spacious, magnificent and sumptuously furnished. The paintings must be, in a particular manner, highly interesting to every visitor of taste. One set of rooms still exhibits furniture which was presented by King Charles II. to the Duke and Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh, the son and daughter-in-law of that monarch, and ancestors of the present Duke of Buccleugh. In the hall are some curious specimens of interesting objects of natural history.

MELVILLE CASTLE,

THE newly built seat of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, stands about a mile and a half between west and north-west above the town of Dalkeith, upon the northern bank of the North Esk, and near to the village of Lasswade. Its situation is low; but it seems to be a stately and commodious house, and is not unworthy of notice.

AT the distance of some miles farther, towards the sources of the same river, is

HAWTHORNDEN,

THE seat of the celebrated William Drummond, the poet, historian and statesman, whose works are one of the most honourable monuments of Scottish genius, such as it was in the beginning and middle of the sixteenth century.

Hawthornden is but a small distance from the celebrated ruinous castle and chapel of

ROSLIN.

THE ruins of this castle (situated about 7 miles south west of Edinburgh) stand on a romantic nook, around which, on three sides, the North Esk beautifully winds its stream. On the north side there is access to these ruins across a bridge, beneath which no part of the stream now runs, although it plainly appears, that, anciently, a branch of it was artificially conducted this way, so as completely to insulate the castle. Invested around on all hands by rising grounds, this castle seems to occupy, as it were, the arena of an amphitheatre. The ruinous walls of the castle are in part standing, but ly, partly, scattered in vast fragments, which bespeak it to have been of amazing strength. Its area appears to have been of a large extent. The whole space inclosed, a part of which lies without the castle walls, and is cultivated as a kitchen-garden, or planted with fruit and forest-trees, may comprehend two or three acres. After the castle lay in ruins, a modest dwelling-house was built within its precincts, at the southern side, in the beginning of the last century; and this house still stands and is habitable. The castle itself appears to have been built about the end of the fourteenth century. On a rising ground, about a furlong north, or nearly north-east, from the castle, stands the *Chapel*; which is one of the most beautiful and entire remains of the richest and most ornamented style of Gothic architecture. These precious remains are universally admired; and are so frequently visited by the citi-

zens of Ediuburgh, and the inhabitants of the circumjacent country, that a good inn is supported here for the entertainment of those visitants. The banks afford to careful culture, abundance of the finest flavoured strawberries; and to feast upon strawberries in their season, is not less than to visit the ruins, an object with those parties of pleasure which visit Roslin.

PENNYCUICK-HOUSE.

THE seat of Sir John Clerk, Baronet, is situate about three miles farther westward, still upon the banks of the North Esk. It is a handsome modern house, the principal rooms of which are spacious, elegant, and sumptuously furnished. Of one room, distinguished by the name of *Ossian's Hall,* the roof is nobly painted with historic pieces from the poems ascribed to Ossian. The kitchen-gardens are extensive and skilfully cultivated. The ornamented grounds lying around, are particularly worthy of perambulation and careful survey. This natural disposition is sufficiently picturesque; and such ornaments have been superinduced upon them as are well adapted to improve this general effect.

HOPETOUN-HOUSE, OR PALACE.

THE seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Hopetoun, is situate upon the southern bank of the Forth, about ten miles westward from Edinburgh. Around it is an extensive tract of noble woods and so

highly ornamented pleasure-grounds. Within these, and on the edge of the Frith, are some points of view, looking north, east, and west, which afford prospects incomparably grand and beautiful. The whole *sweep* of the Frith, from Stirling to Dunbar, may be here comprehended almost at one view. The edifice itself is a noble one, placed with its front to the east. The whole *ride* from Edinburgh to Hopetoun-house is exceeding pleasing, by the fine prospects which it affords. The generous courtesy of the noble proprietor grants ready access to strangers, to wander through these enchanting grounds. No place can be more interesting to the eye of taste.

In the immediate vicinity of the New Town Edinburgh, the house of

BELLE-VUE,

The seat of Mrs General Scott; and north from thh river Leith, the contiguous seats of Mr Roughhead of Inverleith, and of Colonel Muir, are the most remarkably worthy of notice.

NEWBATTLE-HOUSE

The seat of the Marquiss of Lothian, situate on the South Esk, about a mile westward from Dalkeith, at the head of a fine plain, and within a noble park, is one of the most interesting palaces in these environs. It was once the seat of a community of regular Romish clergy. Some of the old conventual

buildings still remain. In the park are some trees of extraordinary girth and height.

SOUTH from the south Esk extends a ridge of rising grounds, sheltering the vale, and dividing it from another vale and river beyond the ridge. In that vale stand a number of fine modern houses, highly worthy of notice; and several ruins of venerable antiquity.

BOTHWICK-CASTLE

Is one of the most spacious and perfect remains of the mixed military and civil architecture of the fourteenth century.

OXENFOORD-CASTLE,

A MORE modern edifice, is the well known seat of Sir John Dalrymple, Baronet.

PRESTON-HALL

Is the beautiful newly built mansion-house of Colonel Callander of Crichton.

These are the most commanding *points of view*,—the most *interesting prospects*,—the most considerable *towns* and *villages*,—the most magnificent or handsome *country-seats* and *villas*——deserving the notice of the citizens or the stranger, in the environs of Edinburgh. This short account of them, however unequal to their merits, will at least serve to suggest their names and situations to enlightened and elegant curiosity.

To the foregoing History and Description of the City, we beg leave to add the following Lists and Regulations, which, we hope, will prove of very general use.

LIST OF THE BANKS AND BANKERS IN EDINBURGH.

BANK of Scotland, Old Bank Close, Lawnmarket.
Royal Bank of Scotland, Cross
Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co. Parliament Close.
Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay and Co. Royal Exchange.
Donald Smith and Co. Front of Royal Exchange.
Thomas Kinnear and Sons, ditto.
British Linen Company, Nether Bow.
Seton, Houston, and Co. Exchange.
Robert Allan, Writers Court.

MAILS.

The LONDON Mail is dispatched every day, *Thursday* excepted, at *Four* o'clock afternoon. Postage 8*d*.—Arives every morning, except *Wednesday*.—Letters to and from any part on the London road, short of London, every day.

Irish Mail every day at *nine* m. and *eight* n.—Post 8*d*.

Letters to the Leeward Islands are sent on *Saturday* before the 1*st* and 3*d Wednesday* of every month; Jamaica and North America on *Saturday* before the 1*st Wednesday*—Postage 2*s*. 2*d*.

Tuesdays and *Saturday* are the days for dispatching Mails to the Continent of Europe, and arrivals *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

There must be paid at Edinburgh with all Letters

To E. Indies, 8*d*—Spain, Portugal, and Gibralter, 2*s* 2*d*.

To Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Holland, France, and Flanders, 1*s*. 8*d*. and North America, 2*s*. 2*d*.

Letters containing patterns, and open at the ends, not exceeding 1 oz., pay only as single letters.

SHIP LETTERS.

Letters from any country beyond the seas, coming by any vessel (other than packet boats), are chargable with 4d. for every single letter, and so in proportion, in addition to the internal postage which may arise upon the inland conveyance of such letters.

Letters put into any post-office to be conveyed by any vessel (not a packet-boat) to places beyond the seas, must pay one half of the present rate of postage, chargeable by law upon such letters when conveyed by packet boats.

PENNY POST.

Deliveries in town at 8 morning—and at 1, half past 3, & 7 aftern.—Leith at 9 and half past 10 forenoon, and half past 3 and 8 afternoon—From Leith at 11 forenoon, and 1, 3, and 7 afternoon—To Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Tranent, at 8 morning and 4 afternoon.

To Dalkeith and Lasswade, at 8 morning.

Receiving houses are established in Chapel Street, and Hanover Street—Letters must be in these houses half an hour before dispatch.

N. B. An officer attends night and day at the General Post Office, to dispatch expresses to any part in Britain.

STAGE COACHES.

To LEITH—Five Coaches go from the High Street, Edinburgh, to the Shore of Leith every hour. Ticket 6d.

From DALKEITH—Two Coaches every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock, and leave Edinburgh at eleven, one from Sutherland's, Cross, the other from Bell's, oposite the Tron Church—

come back at four afternoon in winter, and five in summer, and return, one at six, and another at seven, in the evening. Ticket 1s 10d.

From MUSSELBURGH—Three Coaches every day at nine, ten, and eleven, and six afternoon in summer, and five in winter; and return one at eleven, twelve, and one, and seven in winter, and half past seven in summer. Ticket 1s 6d.

From PRESTONPANS—One every morning at nine o'clock, and returns at four afternoon, from Elder's, High Street. Ticket 2s.

To HADDINGTON—One every day at three afternoon, from Bell's opposite Tron Church, and from Whitehead's, Haddington, nine morning. Ticket 4s. 6d.

To PEEBLES—One from Fortune's, Chapel Street, every Tuesday and Friday, at nine morning; returns same days. Ticket 7s.

To JEDBURGH—From Reid's, No. 45, South bridge every Wednesday and Saturday; at eight morning—From Jedburgh same days. Ticket 15s.

To KELSO—One every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight morning from M'Farlan's; returns Monday Wednesday & Friday, Ticket 14s.—Goes twice a week only in winter.

To DUMFRIES—One every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six morning, from Robertson's, Black Bull; and from Gibson and Clark's, Dumfries, same days and hour. Ticket 1s. 6d.

To CARLISLE—One every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two morning, from Robertson's Black Bull. Ticket 1l. 14s.

To LONDON by Berwick and Newcastle—The Mail Coach from Drysdale's at four afternoon, but on Sunday at three. Ticket to Berwick 1l. 3s. to Newcastle 2l. 5s.; to York 3l. 16s. 6d.; to London 7l. 10s.

To LONDON, by Cornhill and Newcastle—The Royal Charlotte, from Robertson's every day at 4 morning. Ticket 6l.

To LONDON—The High Flyer Light Post Coach, from the Turf Coffeehouse, every morning at six o'clock. Ticket to Newcastle 2l. 2s.; to London 6l 4s.

To LANARK—One every Monday and Friday, From Lawson's, Cowgate-head, at 8 o'clock morning. Ticket 9s

To GLASGOW—The Royal Telegraph Light Post Coach, from Wordsworth's Repositary, Black Bull, every day at seven o'clock morning and four afternoon. Ticket inside 17s—outside 9s. 6d.

To ditto—The High Flyer Light Post Coach, from the Turf

Coffee-house every day at a quarter before four afternoon. Ticket inside 17s.—outside 9s. 6d.

To ditto—The True Briton Light Post Coach, from Mackay's, Grassmarket, at eight o'clock every morning. Ticket inside 17s.—outside 9s. 6d.

To ditto—A Coach also sets off from Cuddie and Lawson's, Cowgate head, every morning at nine o'clock (Sundays excepted) Ticket 12s.

To STIRLING—One from Mackay's, Grassmarket, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sarurday; and returns from Mason's, Stirling, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight morning.—Another from Oliver's, Grassmarket, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; returns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Wingate's at same hour.—Ticket 11s. 6d.

From LINLITHGOW and FALKIRK—One every day at 12 noon—Returns from Caldwall's, Grassmarket, at four afternoon. To Linlithgow 4s.—To Falkirk 6s.

To and from QUEENSFERRY—One every day, from Bell's, opposite Tron Church, at nine morning and four afternoon.—Returns at four afternoon.—Ticket 3s.

To ABERDEEN—Royal Mail Coach, at nine o'clock every morning from Drysdale's, Turf Coffeehouse, and Robertson's, head of Leith Walk, 3 months alternately. Ticket 2l. 12s. 6d.

*** The above departures, &c. are frequently altered.

EDINBURGH FARES OF HACKNEY COACHES.

Excluding Tolls and King's Duty.

	s.	d.
ON time within City or Suburbs, on visits, or attending at Shops.—For the first hour	2	0
Every half hour after the first	0	6
In case a Coach be detained before using it, for every half hour	0	6

From any part of the Old Town,

To any other part	1	0
— Castle Gate	1	0

	s.	d.
— ditto within the Garrison	1	6
— Abbey	1	0
— Abbey Hill as far as Lochend Toll	1	6
— Piershill Barracks, Restalrig, Hawkhill and Viewfirth	2	0
— Wheatfield	2	6
— Cross Causeway, St Patrick's Square, George's Square, Park Place, Bristo, and Potterrow	1	0
Gibbet and Grange Tolls	1	6
— East and West Merchiston, West and East Grange, Powburn, Greenhill, Burrowmuirherd, and Bainfield	2	0
— Fountain Bridge and Castlebarns	1	6
— Gorgie, Coltbridge, Murrayfield, Prestonfield, Blackfoord, Canaan, Egypt, and Morningside	2	9
— New Town or west of Frederick Street	1	0
— ditto west of Frederick Street and as far as Drumsheugh and houses on Braehead	1	6
Farther than Drumsheugh, but within Whitehouse Toll	2	0
To Broughton or Gayfield	1	0
— Stockbridge, Silvermills, St Bernard's Well, and Canonmills	1	6
— Water of Leith, Bell's Mills, Dean, Dalry, Wester Warriston, Inverleith, and Pilrig	2	0
— Leith, and Bonnington	2	0
— Trinity Mains, East Warriston, and Newhaven,	2	6
From any part of New Town,		
To any other part of New Town, or to Drumsheugh, and houses on the Braehead	1	0
Farther than Drumsheugh within Whitehouse Toll	1	6
To Canongate below St John's Cross to Abbey	1	6
— Castle Gate	1	6
— ditto within the Garrison	2	0
— Abbey Hill, as far as Lochend Toll	2	0
— Cross Causeway, St Patrick's Square, Buccleugh Place, Park Place, George's Square, Bristo, and Potterrow	1	6
— Castlebarns, and Fountain Bridge	1	6
— Gibbet and Grange Tolls	2	0
— East and West Grange, East and West Merchiston, Powburn, Burrowmuirhead, Greenhill, and Bainfield	2	0
— Broughton, and Gayfield	1	0
— Stockbridge, and St Bernard's Well	1	0

	s.	d.
— Canonmills, Water of Leith, Bell's Mills, and Silvermills	1	6
— Leith or Bonnington	2	0
— West Warriston and Inverleith	2	0
— Gorgie, Murrayfield, Coltbridge, Blackford, Canaan, Egypt, and Morningside	2	6
— Prestonfield, and Wheatfield	3	0
— Piershill Barracks, Restalrig, and Hawkhill, from that part of New Town not west of St Andrew's Street	2	0
— ditto from New Town, west of St Andrew's Street	2	6
From any part of Cross Causeway, St Patrick's Square, Buccleugh Place, George's Square, Park Place, Bristo, and Potterrow,		
To any other part of said places	1	0
— Canongate, east of St John's Cross, to Abbey Hill, as far as Lochend Toll	1	6
— Piershill Barracks, Restalrig, and Hawkhill	2	0
— Wheatfield,	2	6
— Broughton and Gayfield Place	1	6
— Stockbridge, Silvermills, St Bernard's Well, Canonmills, Dean, Water of Leith, and Bell's Mills	2	0
— West Warriston and Inverleith	2	6
— Leith, Bonnington, and Pilrig	2	6
— East Warriston, Trinity Mains, and Newhaven	3	0
— Drumsheugh, and houses on the Braehead	1	6
Farther, but within Whitehouse Toll	2	0
To Gibbet and Grange Tolls	1	6
— Castlebarns, and Fountain Bridge	1	6
— East and West Grange, East and West Merchiston, Greenhill, Burrowmuirhead, and Bainfield	1	6
— Coltbridge, Gorgie, Murrayfield, Prestonfield, Blackford, Egypt, and Morningside	2	6

All distances farther than these specified, to be paid at 2s. for the first mile, and 6d. every after half mile.

The foregoing Fares are payable for going to or coming from a place; but when a Company go to and return from a place, there is to paid for the return one half of the respective fares; in which case, *if desired*, the Coach must remain in waiting, without any charge for time, one half hour for every sixpence of return fare.

For waiting every half hour thereafter, 6d.

HACKNEY-CHAIRS.

	s.	d.
Parliament Close to and from Queensberry House, -	0	9
Ditto to and from the Abbey - - -	1	0
Castlehill to and from the Abbey - -	1	9
Every lift within the ancient Royalty, including the Canongate as far as the Linen Hall, the Theatre, and Prince's Street, east of St Andrew's Street - - -	0	6
To or from St John's Hill, Pleasance, Gibb's Kirk, George's Square, Laurieston, St Andrew's Square, James's Square, and Calton, and like distance. - - -	0	9
— or from the Abbey, Archer's Hall, West Kirk, Frederick Street, Broughton, and Antigua Street -	1	0
— or from Drummond Lodge, Gayfield, Abbeyhill, Hamilton's Folly, New Town as far as Castle Street -	1	3
— or from Drumsheugh, Stockbridge, Canonmills, Gibbet Loan, Sciennes, back of the Meadows, Castlebarns, Fountainbridge, and Wryte's Houses -	1	
— or from the Water of Leith, Bell's Mills, Bonnington, foot of Leith Walk, Restalrig, Grange, Burrowmuirhead, Whitehouse toll, Coats, &c. -	2	0
— or from Leith and Hermitage in day-time -	2	6
Ditto under cloud of night, - -	3	0

THEATRE.

To or from any part of the New Town to St David's Street, Old Town below the Luckenbooths -	0	6
— or from the Linen Hall, south side of the Cowgate, Lawnmarket, Castle Street, or like distance -	0	9
— or from Queensberry lodging, Argyle and Brown's Squares, Grassmarket, New Town west of Castle Street -	1	0
— or from St John's Hill, Nicholson's Street, Bristo Street, Silvermills, Canonmills, or like distance -	1	3
— or from Ross Park, Laurieston, Drumsheugh, Bonnington, Abbeyhill, Hamilton's Folly, Archer's Hall -	1	6

	s.	d.
To or from Quarryholes, Castle of Clouts, Wryte's Houses, Castlebarns, Deanhouse, Wester Warriston -	2	0

ASSEMBLY HALL—GEORGE-STREET.

To or from any part of the New Town - -	0	6
— or from James's Square, Theatre, &c. - -	0	9
— or from West Kirk, Drumsheugh, Calton, High Street below the Parliament Close, &c. - -	1	0
— or from Stockbridge, Linen Hall, Lawnmarket -	1	3
— Coats, Bellevue, Gayfield, and Queensberry House	1	6
— St John's Hill, Nicolson's Street, Potterrow, Bristo,	1	9
— Canonmills, Abbeyhill, Hamilton's Folly, Archer's Hall, Fountainbridge, Deanhouse, or like distance - -	2	0
— Quarryholes, west end of Meadows, or like distance	2	3
— Sciennes, Wryte's Houses, Bonnington, or like distance	2	6
— Leith, Restalrig, Grange, Coltbridge, or like distance	3	0

GEORGE'S SQUARE.

To or from back of the Meadows, Lauriston, Pleasance, Sciennes, Hamilton's Folly, St Leonard's Hill,	0	9
— Castlehill down to head of Canongate,	1	0
— Linen Hall, Wryte's Houses, and West Kirk,	1	3
— Queensferry House, Drumsheugh, and Castlebarns,	1	6
— Abbey, or the like distance,	1	9
— Abbeyhill, Grange, Morningside, Burrowmuir-head, Bellevue, Gayfield, Coats, or like distance,	2	0
Hire for a forenoon, - - -	2	6
Hire for an afternoon, - - -	3	0
But if carried home after supper, - -	3	6
Hire for a whole day, - - -	4	6
Hire for a week, - - - £.	1 5	0
Each hour's attendance, - -	0	6
Every lift after One o'clock in the morning, -	1	0

Every double lift to pay double hire:—Two Children, or one Child in a person's arms, always excepted.

*** The last regulation for Chairs, which took place the 23d of February 1791, is so extensively enumerated, as to prevent our inserting the whole in this work. Masters, or owners of Chairs, or their servants, are thereby obliged to produce a printed Copy of

said Regulations to their employer, if demanded, on pain of forfeiting their hire, and a penalty of two shillings and sixpence for every offence.

PORTERS.

	d.	£.
FOR carrying every cart of coals, not exceeding 12 hundred weight, to a fourth story, and all above,	3	0
To a third storey,	2	½
— every lower storey, or to a cellar,	2	0
For every other burden of any kind, from any place within the city to another,	1	0
For every burden of wine, or other liquor, packing and unpacking,	2	0
For every burden of furniture,	2	0
For every lift of furniture carried on poles,	6	0

No porter to deal in buying, selling or retailing coals, under a penalty of 5l. Sterling, and ever rendered incapable. Porters obliged to weigh coals for the inhabitants, and be entitled to one penny per cart, and no more.

By act of council of the 13th of April 1791, the porters of Leith are particularly regulated, and no porter shall demand more than the rates therein specified, and shall have a copy of the said regulations to shew his employer, if demanded, under penalty of 10s. for each transgression, and forfeiting his hire.

DRIVERS OF COALS AND PORTERS.

TO prevent fraud by the drivers of coals, abstracting them on the road, and selling the remainder at the weight taken in at the coal-hill,

There are seven setts of weights provided, and stationed at the different stands of porters within the city, and are in charge of the box-master of the porters, who is answerable to the city for the same; and that one porter at each stand shall have the care of the triangle and weights, and be at all times ready to weigh coals for the inhabitants for the usual fee: who is also to wear a Yellow Badge, marked with the words, Public Weights;—and, in failure

of the above regulations, the box-master is liable in a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings Sterling, and the porter refusing to weigh coals, to be deprived of his badge.

STATIONS of the Weights and Triangles.

I.—The Weigh-house.
II.—The Cross.
III.—Bailie Fife's Close.
IV.—Head of the Canongate.
V.—Head of the Meal-market, Cowgate.
VI.—Register Office.
VII.—St Andrew's Church, New Town.

Drivers of coals, to produce (if demanded) a ticket of the weight of his coals, signed by the Grieve of the coal-hill, and, if found deficient in weight, the coals to be forfeited to the use of the Charity Work-house, and if more than a quarter of an hundred, the driver to pay the expence of weighing, and double the ordinary fee.

No cart loaded with coals, to stand for sale in the streets of the city or Canongate, upon pain of seizure of the coals.

Coal carters to range their carts on the South Back of the Canongate, and in the Lawnmarket, and no where else in the City.

REGULATIONS FOR KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN.

1. No water, ashes, or other nuisance, be thrown from the windows, doors, or stairs, nor carpets shaked from the windows.

2. All nuisances to be laid out before seven o'clock in the morning, from 1st March to 1st September, and before eight the other half of the year. Carpets to be shaked or dusted before eight throughout the year.

3. Nuisances on no pretence to be laid out on a Sunday.

4. The possessor of each house, to sweep and preserve from nuisances, the common-stair immediately below such house, at least twice a week; and a storey or lodging being void, the possessor next above is bound as aforesaid.

5. No chaff to be emptied in the streets. Chaff-beds to be emptied by the scavangers.

6. No ashes to be riddled in the streets, upon forfeiture of the riddles.

7. No spouts for conveying water or nuisances from houses, shall be used, under penalty of ten shillings, besides expence of process, and demolishing the spout.

8. All dung, bark, or timber, laid upon the street, shall be taken away within three hours after laid out, under penalty of ten shillings, and confiscation of the property; and if continued in the street for one night, the person from whose possession it was brought, to be liable in a further penalty of ten shillings.

9. No obstructions of any kind to be left upon the streets, or avenues to the city, on penalty of ten shillings.

10. Masons not to hew or drop stones upon the street, without permission in writing; and all rubbish, or earth, to be carried off, the same day as laid out, under penalty of ten shillings.

11. The word Nuisance, to comprehend dung, filth, herbs, greens, roots, ashes, dust, straw, chaff, bark, rubbish and water. And the word Street to comprehend all streets, wynds, closes, courts, squares, vennels, and areas, within the city and liberties.

12. For trespasses against the foregoing regulations, where no particular penalty is annexed, the penalty for the first offence is two shillings; for the second, five shillings; and for the third, ten shillings, besides 24 hours confinement in the City-guard, or tolbooth.

13. All persons possessing shops, vaults, and cellars, under the foot pavement, or possessing houses and shops, where there is no vaults or cellars, in the Royalty, shall sweep and clean the plainstones and foot pavement before their respective possessions, once every day, before nine o'clock, (Sundays excepted) upon pain of forfeiting two shillings and sixpence.

FINIS.

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